

The Hartford Republican.

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

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No. 32

MAKING FIGURES ON ELECTION

Roosevelt Followers Claiming Victory.

Assert That Nomination of Taft Would Make Success Doubtful.

The following which evidently comes from the headquarters of the Roosevelt followers is very interesting reading for all who are interested in the game of politics, as giving the grounds upon which the Republicans may hope to win the coming presidential election. It says:

In only twenty-three of the forty-eight states is the administration now in the hands of the Republicans. The states which have Republican governors, with their vote in the electoral college, are: California, 12; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 29; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Maryland, 8; Michigan, 15; Minnesota, 12; Missouri, 13; Nebraska, 8; New Hampshire, 4; New Mexico, 3; Nevada, 3; Pennsylvania, 23; Rhode Island, 5; South Dakota, 5; Tennessee, 12; Utah, 4; Vermont, 4; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 13; and Wyoming, 3. Total 238.

There will be 331 votes in the electoral college making 116 necessary to a choice. If the Republicans can hold the states in which they now have the governorship, they will need only 28 additional votes to carry the next presidential election. Normally the Republicans can be expected to carry all these states except Maryland and Tennessee. Deducting the twenty votes of these two states leaving 218 electoral votes, which under normal conditions, the Republicans would be reasonably sure of carrying.

But the conditions this year are very far from normal. The Governors of Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wyoming have joined the movement for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt. The aggregate electoral votes of these states is seventy-one.

In seven other states which now have Republican governors—California, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New Mexico, Washington and Wisconsin—there is also decided opposition to President Taft. These states have an aggregate of ninety electoral votes.

This puts one hundred sixty-one (161) electoral votes from the fifteen normally Republican states into the "doubtful" column the moment President Taft is declared the nominee of the Chicago Convention, and with at least 75 of them it gives strong probability of democratic success.

In case the nominee at Chicago is Colonel Roosevelt, there is no reason to suppose that he would fail to carry any one of these 23 Republican states with the exception of Maryland and Tennessee. He would be assured of at least 218 electoral votes to start with. It would be necessary for him then in order to carry the election to win in other states an aggregate of only 13 electoral votes.

The Roosevelt fight, therefore would have to be made in Northern States which now have Democratic administrations. There are twelve of these states—Colorado, with six electoral votes; Connecticut, 7; Idaho, 4; Indiana, 15; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 18; Montana, 4; New Jersey, 14; New York, 45; North Dakota, 5; Ohio, 24; and Oregon, 6. Total 153.

On the showing made in the last three national campaigns, every one of these states ought to be easily Republican. Mr. Taft lost Colorado and Nebraska in 1908, but Col. Roosevelt carried both easily in 1904.

On figuring which can be made in regard to the twelve states now administered by Democratic governors it would be easy for Col. Roosevelt to win the forty-eight votes necessary in addition to the 218 from states that are at present Republican, to carry them to victory.

He could win without Indiana, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut combined. To do so he would have to hold the states now Republican—except Maryland and Tennessee—and carry, in addition, the New

England states of Maine and Massachusetts, which have never failed the Republican party in a presidential campaign. And the western states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, in all of which he is exceptionally strong.

EDWARDS SCHOOLHOUSE.

Feb. 19.—Rev. Crowe filed his regular appointment at this place Sunday and several attended church.

Sammie Hoover is at home. He has been in Oregon for the last two years. Weather is good and farmers are busy sowing plant beds and some are sowing oats. Wheat crops are looking bad.

Mr. Mood Schroeder has a sick horse and also Mr. Kit Austin a sick mule. It is thought they may have the new disease which is so contagious among the horses.

Master Earnest and Shockney Martin are at home after a five weeks visit in Owensboro and Hald, Davies county.

Miss Cora Duke, of Owensboro, is visiting in this community.

Mr. W.M. Schroeder, wife and son, Robert; Mr. Bob Acton and wife, and Willie Duke visited at Mr. Dorman Hurts, Sunday.

Little Miss Maudie Bryant is visiting her sister, Mrs. Anna Porter, near Hartford.

Little Misses Katie, Marie and Dona Hurt visited Mable and Maudie Minton, Sunday.

Rev. Minton and Rev. Bailey have just closed a meeting at Vine Hill and will begin to hold a few days meeting at this place.

CORN GROWING CONTEST THIS YEAR

Supt. Leach Lending Assistance Towards Boys Enterprise.

Last year, it will be remembered, a Boys Corn Growing Contest was held in Ohio county, as was held in nearly every county in Kentucky. For several reasons the enterprise was not as great a success in this county as might have been, the seed not being as good as it should have been.

This year Supt. Leach, is again working hard on the corn growing contest and it promises to be not only instructive from every standpoint, but profitable for the boys that enter. From time to time the progress of the contest will be announced in these columns.

The following is a copy of a letter that Mr. Leach is mailing to quite a number, and it is to be hoped that everyone will lend their aid in this work.

To the Farmers of Ohio County:

Because of poor seed corn and bad conditions last year, the Boys Corn Growing Club was almost a failure. Many reported early in the spring of last year that it was impossible to secure a stand from the corn furnished the boys. So I have decided to appeal to the boys and to the farmers again to try to make it a success this year. This year I shall ask the farmers to directly aid me in securing the names of boys who will enter this contest. We can get seed corn this year that is guaranteed to be first class and plenty of it to plant an acre of ground. We started in last spring too late to work up the proper amount of interest in the contest but this spring through the aid of all persons who are interested in corn growing and better farming, we can make it a success that the whole county will be benefitted and still not cost the county anything.

All boys under 18 and over 10 years of age will be allowed to enter. Each boy will be furnished enough corn to plant one acre and will be given instructions as to what is expected of him.

I want the name, address age and school district of all the boys who enter this contest.

Attractive prizes will be offered and ever encouragement will be given.

Will you join me in making this a success?

HENRY LEACH,
Superintendent Ohio County Schools

Farm for Sale.

70 acres of hill land. Plenty of timber to keep place up. Good dwelling, good tobacco and stock barns; splendid well in yard. On Hartford and Hawesville road.

J. L. HICKS,
Hartford, Ky., R. F. D. 5.

ARMY BILL FORCED THROUGH HOUSE

Cuts Off Five Regiments of Cavalry.

Republicans Made Vain Fight to Save Extra Pay for Enlisted Men.

Washington, February 16.—The army appropriation bill, carrying all of the essential features of the reorganization plan proposed by Representative Hay of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, was forced through the House to-day. Enough Democrats broke away from the machine when the five-year enlistment amendment was voted on to give the Democratic leaders a scare, the vote being 166 to 134, but this was the only time the steam roller was in danger of an upset.

As it passed the House the army bill increases the enlistment period from three to five years; reduces the cavalry branch of the army by five regiments in the face of the possible trouble south of the Rio Grande River, eliminates the extra pay that for years has been allowed officers and enlisted men detailed to duty in the Philippines and other noncontiguous territory, which amounts almost to a breach of contract with the men; creates a service corps and a new general staff and abandons twenty-four so-called "useless" army posts.

That the army bill is revolutionary is putting it mildly. It strikes at several of the fundamental principles for which Maj. Gen. Wood, chief of the general staff, and his associates, have been laboring long, offering in their stead untried theories written into the bill by Chairman Hay and those who have collaborated with him.

The Republicans of the House tried in vain to stem the current and prevent a wholesale slashing of the military establishment with consequent injustices to officers and men. For example, a strenuous effort was made to prevent the cutting off of the 10 per cent extra pay allowed officers and 20 per cent given enlisted men while serving outside of Continental United States. But the Democrats turned a deaf ear to every suggestion made along this line.

When Representative Hobson of Alabama secured recognition and offered an amendment limiting the time when this proposed change would take place so that it would not affect men now in the service, Representative Fitzgerald of New York made a point of order, which Representative Saunders of Virginia, who was presiding, quickly sustained, in spite of the fact that Minority Leader Mann said distinctly two or three times he desired to be heard on the point of order. Mr. Hobson warned his Democratic colleagues that this was a mistaken and unjust policy, calculated to work an injury to the army, in addition to withholding from the men compensation to which they knew they were entitled when they entered the service.

This proposition was finally disposed of by a roll call, Representative Prince of Illinois, ranking Republican on the Military Committee, making a motion to recommit the bill with instructions that the objectionable provision be stricken out, and the same be immediately reported back to the House. The vote on this roll call was 116 ayes to 182 noes.

It is a foregone conclusion that the Republican Senate will not stand for all of the revolutionary features of the bill, but it will not occasion surprise if some of the provisions are allowed to stand in order that the Democrats may reap whatever discredit may follow their operation. Some strong members of the Senate are disposed to call the bluff of the House Democrats on other of their "economy" propositions.

After the army bill had been disposed of the house again resolved itself into committee of the whole for further consideration of the omnibus war claim bill. Representative Shackelford of Missouri was called to the chair. The Democrats immediately began to applaud, giving the Missourian quite an ovation. The immediate occasion for this demonstration was not apparent. Judge Shackelford was obviously pleased and well-to-do the gavel with good grace. Consideration of this bill will be resumed tomorrow after the Pujo resolution em-

powering the Committee on Banking and Currency to proceed with its investigation of the money trust has been disposed of.

Party at Matanzas.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Igleheart entertained with a surprise pound party at their country home near Matanzas, on last Thursday evening in honor of their son, Byron's eighteenth birthday. Numerous games were indulged in and music for the occasion was rendered on the organ. A pleasant evening was spent by all. Those present were: Misses Ida and Louis Coffman, Gail Condit, Naomi Bell, Lydia Igleheart, Gay Ashby, Gertrude and Ruth Kirtley, Bertha Swanson, Mary Ellen Jackson, Bertha Mabre, Messrs. Silas, Marvin and Ellis Bell, Otis Wallace, Frank Kirkendall, Frank Everly, Byron Igleheart, Alvin Brown, Roy Condit, Clyde Boyd, Will Riley, Tommie Coffman, Jim Igleheart, Arlie and Jack Bishop, John Fulkerson, Stillie Mason, Guy Heflin, Hubert, Ike and Ullis Ashby, John Jackson, Bernard and Henry Withrow, George Igleheart, Arvil and Harlan Stearman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Weaver Hocker, Mr. Lesley Tally, Mrs. Bettie Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Igleheart.

Dividend No. 3.

By order of Ohio Circuit Court I will at my office in Hartford, Ky., on Monday March 4th, 1912 pay a 5 per cent dividend on all claims properly verified and filed against the estate of The Ohio County Bank.

3111 A. E. PATE, Assignee.

WOMEN APPEAR AS PROHIBITION FOES

Protest of 150 Is Filed Against Proposed Legislation.

Washington, February 18.—More than 150 women appeared as "anxious wives and mothers" before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee today and entered vigorous protest against the prohibition principle in general and in particular proposed legislation to prevent the shipment of liquor into dry states. With them appeared John Horn, who came all the way from Astoria, Ore., to voice his objections.

"There are plenty of women in Turkey but nothing to drink; so who wants to be a Turk?" demanded Horn, after telling the committee that Turkey was the only civilized country that prohibited the sale of liquors.

The hearing was arranged primarily to give the "antis" an opportunity to answer the arguments recently presented to the committee by the "prohibition" force. E. C. Dinwiddie, counsel for the temperance advocates, and Mrs. L. M. Stevens of Maine, national president of the W. C. T. U., attended and interrupted some of those who appeared in behalf of the "antis."

Women predominated at the hearing but a majority of them came in opposition to the proposed legislation. They were led by Mrs. E. J. Dornhoefer of New York, chairman of the ladies' auxiliaries of the National German-American Alliance. Representative Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis also appeared in opposition.

Representative Bartholdt told the committee that the temperance advocates had violated a sacred agreement in continuing the agitation of temperance legislation before Congress. He said that two years ago in the House it was agreed by the temperance advocates that if the personal liberty leaders "would not oppose the new code which contained provisions in reference to c. o. d. shipments of liquor and the branding of packages containing liquor," they in turn would not press further temperance legislation pending a fair trial of these provisions.

Senator Nelson demanded of Mr. Bartholdt what constitutional right was conferred on the citizens of a "wet" state to in a "dry" state what the citizens of the "dry" state can not do themselves. It is believed the subcommittee will report the bill favorably.

Notice.

Hartford Local No. 604, A. S. of E. will meet at Hartford Saturday, February 24, at which time the obligation and secret work will be given. A good attendance earnestly requested.

T. H. BALMAIN, Pres.

ROOSEVELT ORGANIZATION

Of Ohio County Will Be Formed.

Circulars Issued Calling Mass Meeting in Hartford Saturday at 1:30.

Circulars have been issued calling for a meeting of the Republicans of Ohio county at the Court House in Hartford Saturday February 24 at 1:30 p. m. for the purpose of organizing the Ohio County Roosevelt Club. The object of which will be to do everything honorable to bring about the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for President by the Republican party.

The circular praises Ex-President Roosevelt in the highest terms declaring him to have been one of the greatest Presidents the Nation has ever had and expressing unreserved faith in his ability to lead the Republican party to victory in the coming November election. All Republicans are urged to attend and help forward the movement. A number of speakers have been invited to address the meeting. The following well known Republicans signed the call:

John G. Keown, W. S. Tinsley, T. H. Black, C. O. Hunter, G. W. Drane, D. E. Ward, E. G. Barrass, C. M. Barnett, W. G. Ward, S. T. Barnett, V. C. Elgin, John S. Morton, Frank Black, J. W. King, Jas. L. Hicks, U. S. Carson, Cal. P. Keown, Raymond Phillips, A. B. Riley, J. Ney Foster, R. E. Duke, Henry Leach, John W. Taylor, W. F. Midkiff, H. T. Crowder, S. L. King, J. T. Hoagland, W. B. Taylor, Will Himes, C. E. Smith, W. R. Hedrick, S. A. Bratcher, E. Y. Park.

NO CREEK

Feb. 20.—Mr. John Chamberlin, of Jefferson county, is visiting his parents, Esq. and Mrs. B. S. Chamberlin.

Miss Annie Bennett, of near Livermore, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. B. S. Chamberlin.

Esq. B. S. Chamberlin is very sick with la grippe and rheumatism.

Mr. Alex Johnson, of this neighborhood, has had the pneumonia, but is better now.

Mr. Luther Chamberlin, of No Creek, visited his aunt near Livermore.

Mr. Dudley Westerfield is getting along nicely with his school. It will be out Thursday.

The farmers are very busy burning plant beds. They are preparing for a big crop of tobacco.

Mr. James Lewis purchased a team of mules last week.

Some of our young folks will attend closing exercises at Prof. O. D. Carson's school at Centertown, Thursday The W. O. W. Camp No. 33, of Heflin, is on a boom, there being six applicants last meeting for membership.

Quite a number from this community attended the closing exercises of Prof. Taylor's school at Chapman.

Popular Couple to Marry.

It will come as quite a pleasant surprise to our readers when we announce this week that on next Sunday afternoon Feb. 25 at 1 o'clock Miss Susan Mary Hocker and Mr. Henry M. Pirtle will be united in marriage. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. A. L. Mell, of Beaver Dam. Miss Hocker is the daughter of Mr. W. A. Hocker, who lives near Liberty Church. She is a talented and winsome young lady, and one of the most earnest workers in the Liberty Methodist Church. Mr. Pirtle is the son of Mr. F. W. Pirtle, of Route 1, and is one of the most prominent young farmers in the county. Immediately after the ceremony they will leave for Frankfort, to attend the Farmers' State Institute, after which they will visit Mr. J. E. Pirtle, of Versailles, and the Elmdorf Stock Farm at Lexington. They will also visit Mr. Pirtle's aunt, Mrs. Sallie T. Johnson, of Louisville, for a few days, returning home about March 4. The Republican joins in best wishes.

Ohio County Club Formed.

An Ohio County Club was organized Monday at Lexington by the Ohio county students attending Kentucky State University. Ten members were enrolled as charter members.

The purpose of the club is to promote the interests of Ohio county students

who are attending State University and to bring them into closer relations with each other, as well as to promote the interests of the University among the people of the county at home. It is hoped that the organization will be permanent and that it will accomplish great good for the University and also Ohio county. The following officers were elected for the present year:

President—R. W. Tinsley, of Hartford. Vice President—D. D. Felix, of Hartford.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Lois Bartlett, Rockport, Ky.

Mr. Heavrin Doing Splendidly.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. E. G. Barrass was talking to the nurse who is in attendance with Hon. M. L. Heavrin, who was operated upon Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, at Louisville, and she stated that Mr. Heavrin stood the operation splendidly, and was getting along fine. The above will be gratifying news to Mr. Heavrin's many friends.

Finds Leap Year Fiance.

Paducah, Ky., February 19.—From Cambridge, Mass., Col. Gus G. Singleton, county court clerk, has received a response to his offer to give a free marriage license to the girl who would make affidavit to the fact that she proposed to the man and was accepted. The girl is Miss F. Treggimow, who claims she popped the question to C. F. Bentley, of Portsmouth, N. H., a blue jacket on the U. S. S. Southern. In Massachusetts a Kentucky marriage license may not be good, but if the couple will come to Paducah, the marriage license will be given gratis says Cal Singleton.

NEW PRESIDENT WANTS TO QUIT

Revolution in China Seems To Be Spreading and Many Flee.

Shanghai, China, February 17.—Yuan-Shi-Kai telegraphed today to Nanking requesting Huang Sing, the War Minister in the Republican Cabinet, to dispatch troops to assist in quelling disturbances in Manchuria. Yuan-Shi-Kai also telegraphed today to Dr. Wu Ting Fang, the republican Minister of Justice, and to Tang-Shao-Yi, his representative, urging them to endeavor to secure the election of Dr. Sun Yat Sen as president of the republic in his place in his dispatch he said:

"I am unable to control the involved situation in China as I am suffering from impaired health. Now that the aims of the republicans have been attained, I have accomplished my duty."

"The post of President of the Republic would only serve to lead to my ruin. I ask your kind offices and interest with the people of the country to elect Dr. Sun Yat Sen, to whom credit should be given. I will wait here until I am relieved, then I will return to my home and will resume my work as a husbandman."

The new constitution of the provisional government will be approved by the assembly at Nanking on February 19, after which it will be notified by a delegation which will start for the North. Gen. Homer Lea, the American officer who has been acting as military adviser to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who has been seriously ill, has now rallied and may recover.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen in an interview today urged that an appeal should be made to foreigners to contribute to the relief of the famine in China. He said that owing to the life and death struggle for freedom which had been going on, the administration was at present helpless, but he hoped that hereafter it would not be necessary for China to make any appeal abroad.

Mammoth Cave Timber Cut.

Glasgow, Ky., February 17.—According to a report received here, a force is engaged in cutting, and several teams used in hauling logs off the land owned by the Mammoth Cave heirs, known as the Mammoth Cave land, and a part of the cave property. Twenty men are at work, and it is claimed that they are cutting 150 to 200 trees a day. The better logs are hauled to Green River where they will be rafted to market. The cuts are to be sawed into lumber at a mill near that place. This is possibly one of the most valuable bodies of timber land in Southern Kentucky, and has been kept almost intact for more than 100 years.

The POOL of FLAME

by LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

ILLUSTRATIONS BY ELLSWORTH YOUNG

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens at Monte Carlo with Col. Terence O'Rourke in his hotel. O'Rourke, a military free lance and something of a gambler, is dressing for appearance in the restaurant below when the sound of a girl's voice singing attracts his attention. Leaning out on the balcony he sees a beautiful girl who suddenly disappears. He rushes to the corridor to see a neatly groomed form enter the elevator and pass from sight.

CHAPTER II.—O'Rourke's mind is filled with thoughts of the girl, and when he goes to the gaming table he allows his remarkable winnings to accumulate indifferently. He notices two men watching him. One is the Hon. Bertie Glynn, while his companion is Viscount Des Trebes, a noted duelist. When O'Rourke leaves the table the viscount tells him he represents the French government and that he has been directed to O'Rourke as a man who would undertake a secret mission.

CHAPTER III.—At his room O'Rourke, who had agreed to undertake the mission, awaits the viscount. O'Rourke finds a mysterious letter in his apartment. The viscount arrives, hands a sealed package to O'Rourke, who is not to open it until on the ocean. He says the French government will pay O'Rourke 25,000 francs for his services. A pair of dainty slippers are seen protruding from under a doorway curtain and the viscount charges O'Rourke with having a spy secreted there.

CHAPTER IV.—When the Irishman goes to his room he finds there the owner of the mysterious feet. It is his wife, Beatrice, from whom he had run away a year previous. They are reconciled, and opening the letter he had received, he finds that a law firm in Bangalore, India, offers him 100,000 rupees for an Indian jewel known as the Pool of Flame and left to him by a dying friend. O'Rourke tells his wife that it is in the keeping of a friend named Chambret in Algeria.

CHAPTER V.—O'Rourke is forced to fight a duel with the viscount. The arrogant nobleman is worsted in the combat and acts the poltroon.

CHAPTER VIII.

Preparations for breakfast were toward; an aroma of coffee and bacon hung in the still, crisp air. The troops were bustling about as if nothing had happened, laughing and joking, cleaning rifles, feeding the mephars, striking tents, drawing water from the palm-ringed well round which the camp had been made.

Out of sight beyond the edge of the sunken oasis a detachment was digging shallow trenches for the dead.

In the open Chambret lay dying, a stark grim figure in the growing light. O'Rourke sat by his side, near the head of the improvised litter, elbow in knee, chin in hand, eyes fixed on the face of his friend.

Just before sunrise the man on the litter stirred, moaned, opened his eyes and turned his head to see O'Rourke. He smiled wanly. "Mon ami," he said in tones faint yet thick.

The Irishman rose. "Don't talk," said he. "I'll be calling the surgeon." But Chambret stayed him with a gesture. "Has he not told you, dear friend?" he asked.

O'Rourke hesitated. "Told me what?"

"That my wound was fatal—mortal? . . . Surely he must have told you. It is so. Presently I die. Content. . . Let him be—this surgeon: I am beyond his aid. Attend to me, in my last moments, O'Rourke, my friend."

The adventurer vacillated, torn by an agony of compassion. "I must do something for ye," he said miserably. . . . "I must do something. . . . What can I do?"

"Comfort me." The dying man closed his eyes and lay still for a little. "You are not gone, O'Rourke?" he asked presently.

"I'm here, be your side, mon ami." "Tell me . . . of madame . . . your wife. She is well?"

"She is very well, Chambret." "You have seen her recently?" "Within ten days."

"You have . . . returned to her?" "No—and yes. 'Twas not for lack of love for her that I gave her up."

"Yes," said Chambret impatiently. "That I understand. . . . I comprehend utterly your feeling. . . . But you owe her happiness, though you sacrifice your own—everything—to give it her. She loves you . . . as she might have loved even me had you not come into her life."

"True. . . . You are about to pocket your scruples that she may have her due portion of happiness?"

"I've promised, Chambret." "I am glad. . . . But you—what has brought you hither?"

"I—I wished to see ye." But the dying one's oftentimes and strangely endowed with curious insight into matters beyond their ken. Without perceptible hesitation Chambret made this apparent.

"You have come for the ruby," he said with conviction. "How did ye know?"

"It is true, then? . . . I fancied so; I knew that some day you would come to claim it. . . . Bend nearer to me. . . . The Pool of Flame is in the keeping of my good friend, the Governor-General of Algeria. It is all arranged. When I am gone, take my signet ring, tell him your name, and demand the package—a small morocco-leather box, wrapped in plain brown paper and superscribed with my name and yours. He knows nothing of its value, save that it is great, and will deliver it to you and only you without

question. . . . That is all." The hand that clasped O'Rourke's was like ice. "Chambret!" "Beatrice. . . ."

The cold fingers relaxed gently O'Rourke disengaged his hand and put it to the pitiful, torn bosom of the man who had died with his wife's name upon his lips.

(To be continued.)

BABYLON BANKING SYSTEM SHOWN

Favored Rule "Business Is Business" Declared Old As History.

Recent discoveries of the wonders of Babylonian civilization, re-enforced by the fruits of earlier explorations, show that "Business is business" is a rule of life as old as history.

As far back as 2,000 years before Christ the Babylonians had made such progress in commercial aptitude that special laws had to be framed to deal with those gentlemen who tried short cuts to wealth. The young man with expectations realized in those days with less regard to the sacredness of the person and the right to live, borrowed, as his modern prototype not infrequently does today, from the professional money lender.

The Babylonian merchant banked regularly and issued his brick "cheques" and bills of exchange, and the law stepped in, even as it does today, to preserve inviolate the rights of property. So keen were the business instincts of the people that even the priests were not above a deal in offerings and in real estate. Indeed, a great part of the commerce of Babylonian was concentrated in the temples.

BUSINESS AMONG PRIESTS.

The vast quantities of metals, cereals and other commodities which either as gifts to the temples or offerings to the gods poured in daily were sold by the priests, who did not neglect to get their full margin of profit. Business ability in deed seems to have been an important qualification for admission to the priesthood.

Careful accounts of revenue and expenditure were kept, and these show that investments in loans and the purchase of land and other profitable dealings were a regular part of the fiscal activities of the priestly establishments.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the buried records which have come to light are the contract tablets kept by a firm of bankers and money lenders known as "the sons of Egibi," established at Babylon before the time of Sennacherib, probably as early as 1000 B. C., and which existed for several centuries. These "brick books," as they have been called, constitute the chief source of our knowledge of life in ancient Babylon.

The firm of Egibi possessed enormous wealth and influence and have been designated the "Rothschilds of the ancient world." They carried on every sort of financial transaction. They made loans to the State, as well as to private persons, and the finances of the court were entrusted to them for several generations. They collected the land taxes, tithes and dues for the use of the public roads and paid them into the royal treasury.

CHECKS USED IN TRADING.

They also undertook what we should now describe as "agencies" for private individuals, and in addition to their vast money lending transactions must also have engaged in what we now term "banker's" business, for we know that documents existed in those days corresponding to modern checks and bills of exchange. The various transactions of the firm were noted down on clay tablets which were strong in great earthenware jars for safety, and there they remained until they were accidentally discovered some few years ago.

All bear the names of the contracting parties and witnesses, and most of them are dated. The Egibi firm were not the only great trading firm in ancient Babylon, as during the excavations at Niffer there were discovered the records of another firm, known as Murasu, which rose to a position of great wealth and importance during the fifth century B. C.

The Accountant.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WAR PREVENTS BIRD SLAUGHTER

No Time for Killing and Trapping.

Songsters Are Lured to Towers To be Eaten Or Caged.

Lugano, Italy, Feb. 20.—One good result, at any rate, there has been from the war between Italy and Turkey, and that is a great saving of bird life this autumn. October, November and early December North to South. The birds fly from Germany and France and the northern lands generally across the high Alps and the St. Gothard Pass to sunnier and more southern countries. On their way they must go over Northern Italy, but by the time they reach this stage of their journey they are tired and need rest and food. In the extreme south of Switzerland, in Canton Ticino, around Lugano and in the north of Italy, especially in the Italian lakes district, are many spots where these migratory birds habitually stop to repose their weary wings when going from North to South.

Many persons have commented on the decrease in the numbers of small birds in the Alps and in other parts of Europe and have wondered what can be the reason of it. If they visited Northern Italy just how they might find an explanation of the decrease, and might, perhaps, even wonder not that there are so few small birds, but that there are any left at all.

SLAUGHTER OF BIRD WANTON.

The slaughter of birds which is going on at the present time, and has gone on every autumn for ages past, is, indeed, so wanton and cruel that it is strange that no protest should have been made against it by any power except Switzerland, the one most nearly concerned in the matter.

The question will at once be asked, Why does this slaughter take place? Primarily for greediness' sake, for these small birds are good to eat, some of them—notably the finches and thrushes—being considered veritable delicacies. Perhaps a few of the best singing birds, if not killed in course of being captured, may be taken to the towns to be sold and put in cages; but the majority of the thousands and tens of thousands of birds caught are butchered to make an Italian holiday—killed for feasting's sake. Feathers certainly are used for cushions, but the fact remains that the main purpose of all this bird slaughter is always the same—that the victims may be roasted and eaten with polenta (maize porridge). The Italians, of course, are notoriously fond of birds for food. There is nothing for instance, which they like better than chicken, and they can not get chicken they take small birds.

VICTIMS ARE TRAPPED.

The way in which these small birds are trapped is devilish in its ingenuity, and is based on accurate observation of their habits. "Roccolo" is a word to be found in no Italian dictionary, but it may be translated as a bird slaughter-house. These roccolos are little stone or brick towers, frequently to be seen on low wooded hilltops in the North of Italy and all around the Italian lakes. An ordinary person seeing one for the first time would take it to be either a watch-tower or more probably a shrine, there being innumerable shrines to the Virgin and saints all about the locality. One purpose for which the roccolo was built.

A roccolo is always situated among woods, and usually much overgrown with ivy, honeysuckle and other creepers, so that it may be as inconspicuous as possible. Around it are planted holly, Siberian cherry trees and other trees and shrubs bearing abundance of berries of which birds are fond. In front is always an open space, somewhat on a slope, with a semicircle of trees planted close together partially enclosing it. Round these trees a net is hung, especially made with a fine mesh and of a grayish-blue color, which makes it almost invisible. Inside the tower a number of decoy birds are kept prisoners.

THE DECOY BIRDS.

Very early in the morning, well before dawn, the bird-slayers get up to the roccolo. They first carefully examine the net to see that no leaves from the trees have fallen and are sticking to it to betray its existence.

When it is over the decoy birds are put back into the tower till next morning, and so the slaughter goes on day after day during the whole time of the autumn bird migrations. This year, however, there has been less bird slaughter than usual, for simple reason that so many birds slaughterers have been called away to the war.

There are hundreds, if not thousands, of these roccolos from the Swiss frontier as far as Venice, and the slaughter of birds thus goes on over a large area, so that it is impossible to estimate the number of victims. The excuse offered by the Italian Government for not suppressing this iniquitous practice is that it is too

"Feed Dr. Hess Stock Tonic on Three Months Test at Our Expense." Dr. Hess & Clark.

This is what Dr. Hess & Clark write us, and we stand ready to make good that guarantee to the letter. If it doesn't pay, return to us the empty packages and we will refund your money.

Feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is just like applying fertilizer to the soil. Fertilizer makes the soil yield; Dr. Hess Stock Tonic makes the digestive organs convert more feed into growth.

Sometimes 50 per cent. of the food a healthy animal eats is found undigested in the manure. If this wasn't true how could we fatten our hogs on the corn that passes through the other stock undigested? Feeding medicinal ingredients will reduce this waste. Every medical writer in the universe says so.

Saving a part of the wasted nutrition by increasing digestion is known as the Dr. Hess Idea of Stock feeding. Get this idea firmly in your mind. Do not allow the system to waste half of your feed—save a part of this waste. Every particle you save means profit to yourself.

Hundreds of Herds Made Immune from the So-called Hog Cholera Epidemic by Feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

Dr. Hess & Clark are having hundreds of letters from stockmen all over the corn belt that are saving their herds from the ravages of the Hog Cholera Epidemic by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic and disinfecting the pens and sleeping quarters with Dr. Hess Dip & Disinfectant.

Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is guaranteed to cure poultry ills and make hens lay. It has the same growth and egg producing function as Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. One extra egg will pay for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen eats in three months. Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

Ohio County Drug Company,

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.

deeply ingrained in the nature of the people for legislation against it to have any effect. Curiously enough, at the feasts of roasts bird and polenta which the North Italian peasants are holding at this season of the year, a quarian is sung, the sense of which is that plump little birds, served on golden maize porridge, look like "Turks reposing on a sofa."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

EASTVIEW.

Feb. 14.—Quiet a number from this section attended court at Hartford last week.

Mr. B. F. French transacted business at Owensboro Thursday.

Mr. Albert Taylor and Mrs. Lue Smith spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Jackson, of Clear Run.

Mr. W. T. French and Mr. E. H. Martin went to Owensboro Friday and returned Saturday.

Mr. Will Ridgeway and family, of Masonville, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mayfield.

Mr. Bunk Chapman and family spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Hannah Taylor is on the sick list. Mr. Lon Coots and family, of Livia, spent Saturday with relatives and friends in this vicinity.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Little*

Reduced to a Science.

Chicago, February 12.—Dr. Allen Hoban, one of the University of Chicago's bright young professors, has isolated and tabbed ten different sorts of lies. Here they are:

The fantasy or fairy tale lie. The vainglorious or boasting lie. The defensive lie. The heroic lie. The white or permissible lie. The society lie. The business lie. The professional lie. The adulterative lie. The fantasy or fairy tale lie said Prof. Hoban, "is that which the very young child invents. There is practically no moral quality in very young children."

"The vainglorious or boasting falsehood is that by which the child exaggerates."

"The defensive lie among children is induced by fear."

"The heroic lie is that to save another from punishment."

"The white lie consists in hiding the truth while appearing to tell it."

"The society lie is the most frequent. It is on the increase, I fear."

"The business lie has a thousand forms and many business men know them to their sorrow."

"For a definition of the professional lie, I would refer to any high-minded lawyer or physician."

"The art lie is best understood by those who know how many works of art are planned off on amateurs."

"The most injurious and most common of all lies is the adulterative lie, which results in giving us oleomargarine for butter, cottonseed oil for olive oil, ink for wine and wood alcohol for whiskey."

Bluffed and won.

There were two comedians who had been stuck in a village near Chabon many a mile away. And the first comedian being the more witty of the two and being, furthermore, what they call the "Feeder" of the team says he:

"What'll we do next?" "I'll tell you—let's count the house."

They emptied their pockets and found that by squeezing a cent or two they could manage to buy a ticket to Cleveland—one ticket. They did it and started forth, the two grown men on a single piece of pasteboard. Of course the conductor kicked.

"There's only one ticket here," he growled.

"That's mine," said one of the actors.

"You lie—it's mine," put in the

other politely.

"Well, you can't both ride on one ticket," said the conductor. "I'll have to put one of you off the train."

"Me—me!" squeaked the actors in chorus. "Put me off—go ahead and do it—I spoke first."

"Well, I can't do it here, but one of you must get off at the next station."

But three local stations passed, and the conductor didn't come back. As a matter of fact, he never appeared until just before Cleveland was reached.

"I think somebody's a grafter," he remarked in passing, "but my orders are to take the safe side when there's a possibility of mistake. Good night. I can lick either one of you if I ever see you again."—Cleveland Leader.

Advance Sale —OF— Spring Goods

OUR purchases for spring are arriving every day and we are giving you the opportunity of selecting snappy, up-to-date merchandise from the season's offerings.

OUR NEW Clothing, Spring Gingham, India Linens and Embroideries

Are now ready for your inspection.

THE early buyers will get the pick of these purchases. The prices we are making on these goods ought to move them out quickly. Now is the time, while our stock is complete. Don't fail to make an early visit. You will not be disappointed.

Respectfully,

CARSON & CO.,

Hartford, Kentucky.



This Beautiful Home in Beaver Dam, Ky., For Sale

This picture, which was taken from an actual photograph, shows one of the most modern and strictly up-to-date homes in the town of Beaver Dam, Ky. It is new from the ground up, having been built about three years ago. This residence contains seven rooms, storage room, reception hall, elegant bath room, large closets, pantry, etc. Cabinet mantels and tile hearths throughout. Elegantly papered with highest grade papers, with picture and plate rails to match. The ventilation is perfect, having a large transom over every door in the entire building. The location is one of the most prominent in the town, being right on Main street, within one square of the business center and two squares of the schools. Extra fine water from drilled well, cased with steel casing, and a large 4x6-foot concrete base. Large two-room laundry building, three-room coal and kindling building, good two-room chicken house with a special scratching yard. Concrete and brick walks in yard and shade trees all started with three years growth. All openings have the patent lock screens. Splendid neighbors all of whom own their own property. Will show you through this property any day up to April first, and after that date call on Saturdays or Sundays only. This home was built during the panic of 1908 and would cost one-third more to build to-day. My reason for selling simply from the fact that all my interests and business is now elsewhere and I am compelled to go in the near future.

Call on or address me at Beaver Dam, Ky.

HARRY MONROE

Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law at the Postoffice at Hartford, Ky., as mail matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT, J. NEY FOSTER
EDITORS
RAMEY E. DUKE, J. NEY FOSTER
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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The Hartford Republican.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS
Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in making the request.
Unsolicited manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.
Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEPHONES.
Cumberland.....40.
Mough River.....22.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

The Democrats are unanimously opposed to the nomination of Col. Roosevelt.

Republicans are the only people who get generous enough to pass bi-partisan board bills.

By the way, who is Colonel Watterson's second choice for the Democratic Presidential nomination?

The McCreary administration reform spell did not last long enough to a breath of the first spring zephyrs.

Federal office holders have as much right to a choice for nominees of their party as any other members. No more.

Why did a Democratic legislature cut out the choice for Presidential delegates from the proposed primary election law?

The Republicans cannot afford to engage in anything but fair methods in selecting nominees, or delegates to the nominating conventions.

The legislature which started out with such evidences of good intentions is likely to go down in history as the very worst of them all.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech at Columbus, Ohio, Tuesday was a great presentation of his views on public questions. He came out strong for the initiative and referendum. Read the speech on the eighth page of this paper.

"Our aim is to get the right type of Judge, to keep him on the bench as long as possible, and to keep off the bench, and, if necessary, take off the bench the wrong type of Judge." From Col. Roosevelt's speech at Columbus, Ohio, Tuesday.

The present legislature has bills pending which together with the soft berths provided by the senate and House for their own convenience, will create 212 new offices. The tax payers will be surprised at this with Democratic stump speeches still ringing in their ears, promising "retrenchment and reform."

A bill introduced in the legislature, which provides that sheep killed by dogs shall be paid for at the same rate at which they are given in to the Assessor for taxation, should be passed. We have no doubt that in many instances sheep are paid for at the rate of three or four times their real value.

It is becoming more evident as the days go by that there is also going to be a great struggle in the Democratic party between the progressives and conservatives. The Republicans are not to be alone in their troubles. Gov. Harmon and Congressman Underwood seem to represent the stand patters in the Democratic ranks and the pot is beginning to boil merrily. In the mean time those Democrats who boasted some time ago of a united party are wondering of the same old story is to be repeated when the convention meets at Baltimore.

During the recent State Campaign Democratic orators and newspapers stopped over with charges of "insincerity" against Judge O'Rear. What about Governor McCreary, who according to Democratic testimony asked one member of the House to introduce a bill taking the prisons out of politics

by providing for representation from both parties on the board, and then agreed to a substitute measure, drawn by another member, eliminating the bi-partisan feature entirely. This was done without even consulting Mr. Atherton who introduced the first bill at the Governor's request so he says, and it is not denied.

"Many eminent lawyers believe, and sometimes assert, that the American people are not fitted for popular government, and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary independent of the majority of all the people; that there must be no appeal to the people from the decision of court in any case; and that therefore the Judges are to be established as sovereign rulers over the people."

I take absolute issue with all those who hold such a position. I regard it as a complete negation of our whole system of government; and if it became the dominant position in this country, it would mean the absolute upsetting of both the rights and the rule of the people. If the American people are not fit for popular government, and if they should of right be the servants and not the masters of the men whom they themselves put in office, then Lincoln's work was wasted and the whole system of government upon which this great democratic republic rests is a failure. I believe, on the contrary, with all my heart that the American people are fit for complete self-government, and that in spite of all our failings and shortcomings, we of this republic have more nearly realized than any other people on earth the ideal of justice attained through genuine popular rule."—Col. Roosevelt's Columbus speech.

THE GOVERNOR'S WORD.

The argument that it was not incumbent on Gov. McCreary to declare for a bi-partisan Board of Prison Commissioners is sustained by the wording of the prison plank in the Democratic platform. It does not erase the fact that the Governor, in his inaugural message, did so declare. The House, in its vote on the Hamilton substitute, did no violence to the prison plank for the simple reason that its provisions lend themselves either by accident or design to prostitution. What was done was to raise the question of good faith concerning the word of the Governor, a man whose word had stood for good faith in Kentucky for the greater part of a half-century.

It is now said that the Hamilton substitute will pass the Senate. If the prediction is verified, it should pass over the Governor's protest. He owes that much to himself.—Louisville Times.

SUNNYDALE.

Feb. 20.—Mr. Lee and Ernest Burdett returned home from Arkansas last week.

Misses Lella Alford and Alfa Bean spent the day with Miss Mazie Clark, Sunday.

Mrs. Gross, of Clay, Ky., is visiting her brother, Mr. L. J. Perdue.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Bennett and daughter, Ethel, visited at Narrows Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. A. P. Dockery was here Saturday night with his show.

Miss Elmer Smith, of Heflin, visited her aunt, Mrs. Rinda Dotson, Saturday night.

Mrs. Annie Maden, Myrtle Dodson and Florence Willis, of Palo, were here Saturday afternoon.

Miss Nellie Alford and brother, Dewey, spent the week end with their parents, returning to Hartford Monday to school.

Miss Seaton, of near Fordsville, is spending the week with her aunt, Mr. A. M. Weatherford.

Mrs. V. C. Daffron, Mary Curtis Perdue, Virginia Weatherford, and Olin Dotson are on the sick list this week.

Messrs. S. T. Dotson and Tom Smith, went to Dundee Monday eve on business.

Mrs. Charlie Martin visited her father Mr. Jim Russell from Friday until Sunday near Ralph.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ford and family, of route 4, Hartford, who have been visiting relatives and friends near Sunnydale for the past week, returned home last Sunday.

Miss Elmer Smith, of near Heflin, is visiting relatives at Sunnydale this week. The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Lee, of route 2, Narrows, who has

been quite sick of pneumonia for some time is better at this writing.

Mr. Tice Baker, of Sunnydale, who has been visiting relatives at Patesville for a few days, returned home last Sunday.

Little Lee Altha Byers, son of Mr. Anderson Byers, of route 4, who has been visiting relatives at Sunnydale for a week, returned home last Sunday.

WHITESVILLE

Feb. 20.—Our barber, Ben J. Bristow went to Owensboro yesterday.

Mr. Richards, Caneyville, is spending a few weeks with his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Stewart.

Mr. Miller and family, Owensboro, are visiting Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Janie McCarty.

Mrs. Laura Hinton, Oklahoma, passed through town a few days ago en route to Alabama, where she will visit friends for a few days.

Mrs. Bettie Morris and children spent a few days last week with Mrs. Mary Norris, of Deanfield.

Mr. J. J. Midkiff and wife, visited their son George Midkiff, Ralph, from Thursday until Sunday.

Elmer Haynes, Owensboro, who recently moved from here was back in town Saturday mingling with his friends.

D. G. Ward went to Fordsville yesterday and purchased a fine mare from Charlie Miller.

About four fifths of the tobacco that was to be delivered here has already been delivered.

Mr. Robinson, the horse buyer, of Hardinsburg, was here Saturday and purchased a few mules.

Not much sickness here at this writing.

STOCK PEAS.

Nice Whipporwill Seed Peas for sale in Hartford by **BLACK & BIRKHEAD.**

Notice A. S. of E.

A call meeting of the Ohio County Union A. S. of E. will be held at Court House, Hartford, Ky., at 9 o'clock Saturday March 3. Very important meeting and all Locals are requested to be represented. All poultry pledges will be signed and turned in at this meeting.

L. B. TICHENOR, Pres.
HENRY M. PIRTLE, Sec'y.

Carload of Steers Brings \$78 a Head.

What is said to be the highest price ever paid in Evansville for cattle was registered yesterday when Conway & Marsh of Morganfield, Kentucky, sold a carload of finished cattle to the Evansville Packing Company for \$6.50 a hundred pounds. The steers averaged 1,150 pounds each, or \$78 each. The market price for top steers here is about \$6.40.—Evansville Courier.

HERBERT.

Feb. 19.—Farmers are about through delivering tobacco.

Mrs. Sallie Floyd is visiting her son, Rev. I. K. Floyd, at McKenzie, Tenn. Mr. Willie Miller and family, of Owensboro, are visiting at J. B. Chambers.

Mrs. May Rogers closed her school here Friday with a Washington's birthday entertainment, which was greatly enjoyed. Miss Rogers has taught us a fine school.

Mrs. Virgil Miller who has been sick for some time is greatly improved.

Mrs. Obe Burdett visited her mother, Mrs. Obenchain, at Pellville, recently.

Miss Etta Burdett has returned from a two years trip in Colorado.

Mr. John Swope is moving to Mr. George Jones place.

Mr. Newman Hardin was in Owensboro several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Miller visited Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Phillips, of Walnut Grove, Friday.

Mr. Jim Phillips was here this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Miller spent Sunday at J. W. Fords.

Scheme to Help Ministers

On the theory that ministers in rural districts will be better able to perform their duties and get into closer touch with the farmers if they understand modern farm methods, J. W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture, will establish a special agricultural school for ministers at the State University in



Washington's Birthday, February 22.

YOU remember, maybe, that story about Mark Twain; who said he was a bigger man than George Washington; because while George "couldn't tell a lie," Mark could but wouldn't.

Washington's fame is secure because he did what he thought was best for all; and his judgment was good; personal profit or advantage didn't sway him.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx

clothes are made of all-wool fabrics, carefully shrunk, perfectly tailored. They could use cheaper cloth, cheaper trimmings, cheaper tailoring and you'd probably never know the difference; but they won't. These clothes are made to give you, the wearer, the best service; they're the cheapest clothes you can buy, for that reason. They're the best for us to sell, for that reason.

We profit by your Profit.

Suits \$18 and up. Overcoats \$16.50 and up.

E. P. BARNES & BRO.,

BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.

This Store is the home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes.

Lexington during July and August this summer. Each minister will be entitled to a two weeks course free and Mr. Newman thinks he will be able to arrange it so that the ministers will not have to pay any board during the time they are in Lexington. Mr. Newman says he has talked to many of the rural ministers and the suggestion for a course in agriculture has met with favor. He says that if a minister calls on a farmer, for a pastoral visit, he will be more welcome if he understands farm methods and can talk farming intelligently.

Facts about our Presidents.

The Episcopal Church has ruled strong among the Presidents. To it belonged Washington, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Pierce and Arthur. Jefferson attended its services, but never professed its creed. He is usually regarded as a Unitarian on the

score of his writings.

John Adams followed the Adams course at the First Congregational Church at Quincy, Mass. His son, John Quincy Adams, broke away from the fold and became a Unitarian. It was to John Adams that Jefferson wrote, "Say nothing of my religion; it is known to my God and myself alone."

Of Unitarians, after John Quincy Adams, the White House harbored no other until the advent of President Taft.

Andrew Jackson became a Presbyterian while in office. The faith was that of his mother, but his conversion is attributed to his wife, formerly Rachel Donelson, whom he married after she was divorced by Lewis Robards.

Martha Van Buren was polished

rather than religious.

James K. Polk appeared while President attached to no church. A Methodist preacher baptized him just before his death.

Zachary Taylor and James Buchanan were presidents without a church, but the latter became a Presbyterian after his retirement.

Millard Fillmore was a Baptist, although not of the church militant.

A Wonderful Offer.

Read the Big Offer of The Republican on another page of this issue wherein you can get this paper, The Farmer & Stockman and the Peoples Popular Monthly, one year each, and a full size 16x20 crayon enlargement ALL for \$2.05.

There are few beggars in Switzerland, and two-fifths of the adult population have deposits in banks.

A FEW MORE LEFT

During our late Kum Down Sale we had a phenomenal run on our Ladies' Coat Suit and Cloak department. Notwithstanding all this we have a few left that we propose to make a still deeper cut on, to dispose of them. Listen, choice of our Ladies' Suits—some sold for \$15, some for \$20 and some for \$25—for only



Ten Dollars

Why not take advantage of this ridiculously low price? It's money in your pocket.

OUR LOSS IS YOUR GAIN

Remember this and bear in mind that it pays to

Trade with a House that Saves You Money.

FAIR & CO.

THE FAIR DEALERS

Mrs. Price M. Hallows, and son, of Louisville, are visiting the family of Mr. T. R. Barnard.

Miss Mary Wedding, of Whitesville, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Wedding for a few days.

Sheriff T. H. Black returned Tuesday afternoon from Frankfort, where he went to make his settlement with the State Auditor.

Will furnish you Field Seeds at Reasonable prices.

W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant.

W. H. Moore & Son will sell you Beef Roast 10c per pound; Plate Rib 9c per pound; Beef Steak, Pork Steak and Pork Chops 12 1-2 c per pound.

Have bought a car of Bran and Ship Stuff. Will sell reasonable.

W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant.

Messrs. W. C. Wallace, No Creek; T. Wade Stratton and Delmer Stewart, of Cromwell, were pleasant callers at this office Monday.

Among our callers Saturday were Messrs. Forest Salmon, of Clear Run; Dr. S. J. Wedding, J. B. Tappan, Hooker Williams, W. H. Rhoads, city; Prof. W. R. Carson, route 3; and J. H. Glasscock, Clinton.

Mr. John T. Moore, cashier of the Bank of Hartford, returned home Tuesday afternoon from several days sojourn in Florida. He reports a splendid trip and enjoyable time.

Capt. Jerry Tilford, conductor on the L. H. & St. L. will leave in a few days for New Orleans, where he will spend a few days with his daughter, Mrs. C. DeWeese, of Fordsville, who is in the South for her health.

Don't forget that W. H. Moore & Son will do all in their power to please you. If for any reason you are not satisfied with any purchase made of them, don't fail others but tell us and we will treat you right.

Beginning Monday night Feb. 26 a protracted meeting will begin here in charge of Rev. T. V. Joiner, pastor of the Methodist Church. He will be assisted by Rev. C. F. Wimberly, of Madisonville, who will preach, and Rev. W. B. Yates, of Marion, who will have charge of the singing.

If you will examine THE CRAFT-LEICH telephones, and get their prices, if you are any judge of a telephone you are bound to admit that they are first class in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Every instrument guaranteed.

Prof. H. E. Brown, principal of Hartford College, has received a letter from the Colt Lyceum Bureau, which furnishes the numbers for the lecture course here, stating that the entertainment which was to have been given on Feb. 10 was postponed on account of members of the troupe being ill with the measles. They further said that they will give their production here on April 6th.

Attorney M. L. Heavrin left Wednesday morning for Louisville where he will be operated upon at the Norton Infirmary, for a lower bowel trouble that has been bothering him for some time. He was accompanied by Mrs. Heavrin, and his brother, Dr. C. M. Heavrin, of Owensboro. It is sincerely hoped by Mr. Heavrin's many friends that the operation will be successful and he will recover rapidly.

Hartford College teams of basket ball, both boys and girls again scored another victory last Saturday night when the girls team and boys team defeated Central City High School. The girls game was played first and ended in a score of 6 to 13. The six scores that the Visitors made were made on fouls, not a single field goal being made. At the close of the boys game the score was 11 to 26 in favor of Hartford. The Athletic Hall was filled to its capacity, and the audience appeared to enjoy both games immensely. Several of the Hartford ladies served refreshments at the close of the games, and a splendid social time was enjoyed.

The Court of Appeals Wednesday affirmed the case of Illinois Central Railroad Co., vs. J. C. Williams, appealed from the Ohio Circuit Court. This case created a great deal of interest when it was tried last year, because of a number of unique questions involved. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were denied passage on an I. C. train from Louisville to Central City because their tickets were not signed at Knoxville, Tenn. They had been presented for validation, however, and had been stamped by the Knoxville agent, who did not request their signature. Round trip tickets had been purchased from Central City to Knoxville during the exposition, over the I. C. and L. & N. railroads. The case of Mrs. Williams against the railroad company is still pending in the Ohio Circuit Court. Mr. Williams was represented by Attorneys Barnett & Smith. The verdict of the lower court was \$250 in favor of Mr. Williams.

Forty new Books added to Her's Library.

Just received a barrel of nice white fish.

W. H. MOORE & SON.

Attorney McDowell A. Fogle was in Centertown this week taking depositions.

Mrs. Otto C. Martin is visiting her mother, Mrs. Lula Coppage, of Leitchfield.

Mr. Fred Chapman, of Centertown, was a pleasant caller at this office, yesterday.

Mr. Harry Monroe, of Beaver Dam, paid the Republican a pleasant call last Saturday.

Esq. B. S. Chamberlain, of No Creek, has been confined to his bed this week with the lagrippe.

Mr. Fred Cooper, of Cooper & Co., the liverymen, has returned from a business trip to Central City.

Mr. and Mrs. Ansel Wilson, of near Horton, are the proud parents of a boy that arrived recently.

Mrs. Ollie Barnett has returned from Owensboro, where she had made an extended visit with relatives.

We will have 25 Barrels of Coarse Salt in Saturday. \$1.65 per barrel.

Her's Grocery & Meat Market.

Mr. B. L. Taylor, of Barnard & Co., is assisting in the Come Down Sale of Barnard & Kittinger, at Smallhouse, Ky.

Attorneys E. M. Woodward and W. H. Barnes and Mrs. Arthur Petty were in Centertown Tuesday and Wednesday taking depositions.

There will be a meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Co., at the office of Supt. Henry Leach Saturday afternoon at 3:30. All interested are urged to be present.

Don't fail to stop in and hear "Wild Cherry Rag," "Put Your Arms Around Me Honey," etc.

OHIO COUNTY DRUG COMPANY, Incorporated.

Just received a barrel of nice white Orleans Molasses and they are guaranteed to be as good if not better than any in town and the PRICE is only 65c per gallon.

Her's Grocery & Meat Market.

Hartford was visited by a wind and hail storm about 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, the wind blowing very heavily and rain coming in torrents. Wednesday morning the temperature began to drop and snow began falling before noon. By dark Wednesday the ground was covered with the snow.

Capt. James M. DeWeese, of Owensboro, who is in the revenue service, has been granted a leave of absence for two months and was here Saturday and Sunday looking after matters connected with Company H. He left this week for New Mexico, where he will spend several weeks for the benefit of his health.

Wants the House Plants.

February 19, 1912.
Hartford Republican, Hartford, Ky.
Gentlemen:—Attached is \$1.25 for which send me The Hartford Republican one year; the Farmer and Stockman one year; and your four house plants.

JAS. T. MORGAN, Nuckols, Ky.

Another Renewal.

February 16, 1912.
Hartford Republican:—
My Dear Editor:—Find enclosed \$1 for renewal. Can't get along without it.

G. W. GORDON, Beaver Dam, Ky.



If you want a watch that you can be proud of—carry a

Waltham Watch

The Waltham has been awarded highest honors at every International Exposition and has taken every Gold Medal offered in America since 1875.

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham."

Don't buy a watch before talking with us. Complete assortment of Waltham Watches in all grades.

J. B. TAPPAN'S The Reliable Jeweler

Hartford, Ky.

TAILORED TO ORDER



THIS ultra fashionable Spring Model Man-Tailored to your order in all Wool Blue Serge, On sale this week, only \$14.50

Special Sale This Week Only

to acquaint you with our astonishing values in tailored-to-order clothes that are made in Chicago by America's leading custom tailors—the American Ladies' Tailoring Company.

No need to worry about the style, the fit, the fabric or the price of your new Spring Outfit—whether it's a tailored suit or a coat, a dress or a skirt, we have in this tremendous up-to-the-minute line just what you want. The prices range up to \$50.00.

the-minute line just what you want. The prices range up to \$50.00.

69 Spring Models—Over 250 Cloths

Just think what a variety of styles and fabrics, including silks, we offer you to select from—and how certain you are of being delighted.

All the extensive style, all the certainty of fit offered by the best merchant tailors and at half their prices, too. An experienced fitter in our store takes your measure and the garment will be delivered promptly with

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Please call and see these lines while they are fresh and sparkling with all the new things in ladies' dress. Be sure to make an early visit to our store.

BARNARD & CO.

HARTFORD, KY.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.

No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 114 North Bound due 3:40 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 113 South Bound due 1:46 p. m. daily except Sunday.

H. E. MISCHKE Agt.

Don't forget Riley's Barber Shop.

Fresh Field Seeds at J. W. Fords.

We have the Meat and the right price.

U. S. Carson has nice Sweet Potatoes for sale.

Fresh Staple Groceries at Moore's Meat Market.

Miss Nora Wedding returned to her home here last Friday having closed her school.

Mr. Simon Jones, of Bender, was a pleasant caller at The Republican office, Saturday.

Just received a car load of best Oats, white and mixed.

W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant.

SALESMEN WANTED to look after our interest in Ohio and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission. Address LINCOLN OIL CO., Cleveland, O. 311

A singing school was organized at Concord church on Thursday night of last week. The school is in charge of Prof. Forest Salmon and is progressing nicely.

Fresh Beefsteak, Beef Roast, Pork Steak, Chops, Home-made Sausage (pure Pork), Pure Home-made Lard (fine), and Cured Meats of all kinds at W. H. Moore & Son's Meat Market. Phone 47.

Tomorrow evening at the Beaver Dam Athletic Hall, West Kentucky Seminary basket ball team will play against Bethel College. This promises to be one of the hardest fought games of the season and will attract a large crowd. Game called at 8 o'clock.

You should have a LEICH AUTOM' PHONE, a telephone for city and village use. The most wonderful invention of to-day in the telephone field. Gives the citizens of small towns practically the same service furnished in cities. It is a little wonder, Sold by A. E. Pate, Hartford, Ky.

The ladies of Section 1, of the Methodist Church have been preparing for several days for musical entertainment, which will be given at Dr. Bean's opera house this evening, beginning at 7:30. Besides the musical numbers there will be special songs by children, a chorus of young ladies, and a cantata, "Ye Old Folks Concert." The cast is composed of ladies of section 1, and the entertainment will be interesting and enjoyable. Proceeds for the benefit of the new church.

NEW MEAT SHOP

Beef Steak, Pork Steak and Sausage

PER LB. 12 1/2 CENTS.

Phone No. 114. All goods delivered. First door below First National Bank.

S. F. RILEY, Hartford, Ky.

U. S. Carson wants your Furs. For quality Printing give The Republican a call.

Will pay One Dollar per bushel for Good Wheat.

311f HARTFORD MILL CO.

Don't fail to try a sack of Irvington Flour. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sold exclusively by W. H. Moore & Son.

See the Model Saddle Horses "Gilded Claque" before breeding elsewhere. Will make the season of 1912 at B. de, six miles North of Hartford.

W. H. PARKS, Hartford, Ky., R. 3.

Wrecks Sweetheart's Home.

Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 19.—Geo.

Williams was killed instantly Sunday morning in a cottage occupied by Florence Tinsley. The cottage was first blown up with dynamite, it is supposed, and then Williams' throat was cut as he attempted to escape.

The coroner's jury charged Marion Crockett with the crime and he was

arrested and placed in jail, bond being refused.

Crockett is alleged to have been infatuated with Florence Tinsley. The latter was taken into custody, but was later released.

Both Williams and Crockett were men of some prominence. Williams was a brother of Charles Williams, for many years doorkeeper at Macauley's theater, who died a year ago.

W. E. ELLIS Cash Produce House

WANTS TO SELL YOU

Rock Salt
Pure Bran
Bran and Shipstuff
Mixed Feed
Oats
Corn
Timothy Hay
Red Top Hay
Clover Hay
Pea Hay
International Horse Feed
International Sugar Dairy Feed

Barrel Salt
Cotton Seed Meal
Alfalfa Meal
Crown Alfalfa
Chicken Feed
Oyster Shells
Chicken Grit
B. A. Thomas' Stock Food
B. A. Thomas' Poultry Food
Flour
Meal

Buy Your Fertilizer on Easy Terms From W. E. Ellis.

Everything found in a First-class Produce House is found SECOND DOOR BELOW TOBACCO FACTORY.

Object of Boy Scout Movement.

Those who are opposing the boy scout movement show a pitiful lack of thorough knowledge upon the subject. Surely nothing but good can result from the attempt on the part of hundreds of thousands of boys to live up to such teachings as the following (taken from the official Handbook.)

A scout's honor is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his scout badge.

He is loyal to all whom loyalty is due; his scout leader, his home and parents and country.

He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons and share his home duties. He must do a good turn to somebody every day.

He is polite to all, especially women children and the weak and helpless.

He obeys his parents, scout master, patrol leader and all other duly constituted authorities.

He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need and helpful to worthy objects.

He may give his services for pay, but must not receive tips for courtesies or good turns.

He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear and has to stand up for the right against the coaxings of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies, and defeat does not down him.

He keeps clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd.

He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.—Exchange.

No Slavery to Work.

Deskins, Va.—Mrs. Mary A. Vandye, in a letter from Deskins, says: "I had serious female troubles, lasting 40 days at a time. I was so weak I could hardly walk, so I tried Cardui. Soon I was better. Now, I am well." If you suffer from any form of womanly pain or weakness take Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui will lift you out of the misery and weariness caused by womanly weakness, and help you to see the bright side of life. Try it. Your druggists sell it. C-13

A Wonderful Offer.

Read the Big Offer of The Republican on another page of this issue wherein you can get this paper, The Farmer & Stockman and the Peoples Popular Monthly, one year each, and a full size 16x20 crayon enlargement ALL for \$2.05. 27c

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Liniment and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Sold by all druggists. an

The Best way to Remove Wrinkles

To clean Brussels carpet, take a fresh be of gall and break it in a clean pan; add to it three or four quarts of warm (not hot) water. Brush the carpet well; then take a coarse cloth wet it thoroughly with the gall water and rub the carpet briskly with it, doing but a small portion at a time and having a dry coarse cloth ready and rub the spot fairly dry with it. Many discolored spots on the carpet, especially those made by alkalis, acids or whitewash, are removed by rubbing them with a solution made of equal parts of carbonate of ammonia and rainwater.

Moderated bath powders, at one time known as "complexion bags," have stood the test of time and are more in favor to-day than ever. The best foundation for all of these, and frequently used without the addition of anything else, is made by taking one-half ounce of coarse corn meal to one dram each of powdered borax and powdered soap. Mix well and stich in a muslin bag. Resorcin bags are made by adding sixty grains of resorcin to this mixture. The latter are smoothing for prickly heat.

Liquid waterproof gold paint, so in vogue at present for coating garden urns, boxes, umbrella stands, jardinières, etc., is best made by mixing 400 grains of Dextrin, one grain of bichromate of potash and sixty-five grains of bronze powder with as much water as may be required to give the required consistency. The thicker the paint the heavier the coating.

A spray for house flies that has the reputation of being excellent is made by taking ten parts each of eucalyptol and acetic ether, oil of bergamot three parts, cologne water fifty parts and a solution of 9 per cent alcohol 100 parts. One part of this mixture ad-

ded to ten parts of water should be frequently sprayed around the room.

A physician who has won fame among his patients for a preparation that removes wrinkles, confesses to having supplied them with small vials of cod-liver oil, agreeably perfumed. He insisted that this remedy be gently but thoroughly massaged into the skin. The results were frequently satisfactory in restoring both plumpness and bloom.

A highly effective preparation for keeping pests from worrying live stock is made by adding just enough creolin to eucalyptus water to cause a milky turbulene. Sponge the animal on the most exposed parts with this mixture. Do not use a greater portion of the creolin, as it may make the animal's coat rough and ugly.—Philadelphia Record.

275,000 Opium Dopers.

A number of books containing the names of many persons well known in New York's "smart set" were seized a few nights ago when the laundry of Frank Lee, in West 107th street, was raided by custom officers.

The Chinese owner of the laundry made good his escape, but \$7,000 worth of opium was seized, together with two Chinese memorandum books, in which were records of the sale of the drug. Among the names in the books were those of several persons whose names are an "open sesame" to the houses of Fifth avenue.

From the laundry the officers, led by Deputy Surveyor Norwood, visited a chop suey restaurant at 210 Manhattan avenue. Although they discovered no opium, they found that rooms in the rear of the restaurant proper were partitioned into smaller rooms furnished with divans instead of tables.

A government official who is eager to see an end put to the opium trade in New York declared that there are in that city at the present time 275,000 men and women addicted to the use of opium. The trade is more prosperous now than it ever was, and the centers of the distribution of the drug are becoming more numerous every day, he added. Within the last four weeks 20 men, both Chinese and white, have been arrested for their connection with the opium selling industry.

When her child is in danger a woman will risk her life to protect it. No great act of heroism or risk of life is necessary to protect a child from croup. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and all danger is avoided. For sale by all druggists. m

Pounds in a Bushel.

Following is the number of pounds that constitute a legal bushel of various commodities, and especially seeds, in this State:

Wheat, 60 pounds; shelled corn, 56 pounds; corn in ear, 70 pounds from the first of November to first of May following, and from the first of May to first of November following 68 pounds rye, 56 pounds; oats, shelled, 32 pounds barley, 47 pounds; Irish potatoes, 60 pounds; sweet potatoes, 55 pounds; white beans, 60 pounds; castor beans, 45 pounds; fax seed, 56 pounds; millet seed, 56 pounds; peas, 60 pounds; blue grass seed, 14 pounds; buckwheat, 56 pounds; dried apples, 24 pounds; dried peaches, 39 pounds; onions, 57 pounds; salt, 56 pounds; one coal, 70 pounds; The term coal includes anthracite, canal, bituminous and other mined coal. Bran, 20 pounds; plastering hair, 8 pounds; turnips, 60 pounds; unsacked lime, 35 pounds; corn meal, 50 pounds fine salt, 55 pounds; Hungarian grass seed, 50 pounds; ground peas, 24 lbs; orchard grass seed, 14 pounds; English blue grass seed, 14 pounds; hemp seed 44 pounds.

Are Everat War.

There are two things everlastingly at war, joy and piles. But Bucklen's Arnica Salve will banish piles in any form. It soon subdues the itching, irritation, inflammation or swelling. It gives comfort, invites joy. Greater healer of burns, boils, ulcers, cuts, bruises, eczema, scalds, pimples, skin eruptions. Only 25 cts. at all druggists.

Human Blood as Printer's Ink

It is said that Faust carried a number of his "Mazarine" Bibles (so called because a copy came first to the knowledge of modern booklovers from the library of Cardinal Mazarin) to Paris about 1555-56, and sold one to the king for seven hundred crowns, about \$840; and another to the archbishop of Paris for six hundred crowns say \$720. On comparing their purchases they wondered at the exquisite accuracy and uniformity of the text, and on learning that other copies had been sold at from five hundred to six hundred crowns each, which on comparison proved to be exact duplicates, it was considered impossible for merely human skill to produce such masterpieces of penmanship. The red ink used to lubricate the illuminated parts was also of such brilliancy and "body" that it was promptly suspected to have been com-

4 House Plants Free

We have four beautiful house plants to give away absolutely free to every farmer's wife in this section. These plants consist of:

1 Mrs. Lawson Carnation

1 Geranium

1 Flowering Begonia

1 Boston Fern

By special arrangement with the Farmer and Stockman of St. Louis, we can offer The Hartford Republican, one year; The Farmer and Stockman one year, both for \$1.25, and give these four house plants postage paid absolutely free.

The Farmer and Stockman guarantees these plants to be in growing condition when they reach you. They will be mailed direct from the florists' green house to our subscribers, all charges prepaid.

We are only allotted a few hundred of these plants. Therefore, we urge you to take advantage of our offer at once if you want this collection. It will doubtless take only a short time for us to give away our entire allotment. Fill out the coupon now, before it is too late, and mail it or send it to us with \$1.25 today.

USE THIS COUPON.

Date

HARTFORD REPUBLICAN,
Hartford, Ky.,

Gentlemen:—Attached is \$1.25 for which send me The Hartford Republican one year; The Farmer and Stockman one year; and your four house plants.

My Name is

My Address is

New or Old Subscriber?

Address all Orders to

THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN
HARTFORD, KY.

posed of human blood, and Faust was apprehended on a charge of sorcery, and only escaped the fagots and the stake by revealing his secret. The tradition that Doctor Faust was a magician who had sold his salvation to the devil probably arose from this story of which his competitors, the copyists, took all the advantage possible. It is told of one medieval printer that having been set to work upon a geometrical work in which various figures were inserted, he became convinced that he was making a book of magic which had been composed under the direct inspiration of the devil. Thereupon he remonstrated with his employer and told him that he could not consent to impel his salvation by finishing his task. His master insisted upon his continuing his work, but in spite of ridicule and argument, the poor fellow became so agitated that he fell sick and died in the belief that his misfortunes were due to the fact that he had taken part in an unholy and illegal enterprise.—"The Printer and Publisher," Charles Winslow Hall, in National Magazine for January.

How to cure a cold is a question in which many are interested just now. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its great reputation and immense sale by its remarkable cure of colds. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all druggists.

"Stop my Paper."

The highest duty of an editor is to battle with wrong. This, of course, brings him in conflict with wrong doers and they are apt to show their spite in various ways. It is quite common for the thin skinned or wounded to rush into the office and shout, "Stop my paper!" This class is pointedly shown up in the following fashion: A certain man hit his toe against a public, and fell headlong to the ground. He was vexed, and under influence of anger and self-sufficiency he kicked mother earth right saucily. With impetuous gravity, he looked to see the earth itself dissolved and come to naught. But the earth remained, and only his poor foot was injured in the encounter. This is the way of man. An

article in the newspaper touched him in a weak spot, and forthwith he sends to stop his paper. With great complacency he looks to see the crash. When he finds he only hit his toe against a world that does not perpetually feed the shock, and injures no one but himself.

No sensible editor expects to please everybody. Such an editor lays no claim to infallibility, and may at times even fall into error. But an outspoken, independent journal, aiming to support the right and attack the wrong, is such a power for good in any community that well-balanced minds will look over little faults in view of the greater benefits conferred. An editor who is afraid to speak out on public questions for fear of offending somebody, may have an easy time of it; but he will never amount to much as a leader of opinion. Thoughtful people will generally honor independence; and for every subscriber lost in battling for the right he will likely find two to take the place. This is according to the law of compensation.—Ossening Republican.

Sedentary habits, lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient mastication of food, constipation, a torpid liver, worry and anxiety, are the most common causes of stomach troubles. Correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will soon be well again. For sale by all druggists.

Exercis for Young Ladies.

Throwing a fellow down.
Tossing one's head in the air.
Jumping at a chance.
Pushing one's self forward.
Getting in the swim.
Fishing for an invitation.
Shooting arch glances at a man.
Twisting him around the little finger.
Casting about for an excuse.
Running up millinary bills.

You are probably aware that pneumonia always results from a cold, but you never heard of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. Why take the risk when this remedy may be had for a trifle? For sale by all druggists.

Directory

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barrasa, Clerk; F. L. Felix, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; T. H. Black, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—S. O. Keown and Lon Black. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; second Monday in June, three weeks; third Monday in October two weeks.

County Court—R. H. Wedding, Judge; W. S. Tinsley, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Quarterly Court—Begins on the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October. Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fordsville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2, Bernard Felix, Assessor, Hartford, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2, Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

B. S. Chamberlain, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.

O. E. Scott, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in March, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in June, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

J. C. Jackson, Centertown, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in September, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.

M. C. Cook, Renfrow, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in February, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in May, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in August, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Thomas Sanders, Dundee, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in February, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in May, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in August, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in November.

C. V. Miles, Fordsville, Thursday after 2nd Monday in February, Thursday after 2nd Monday in May, Thursday after 2nd Monday in August, Thursday after 2nd Monday in November.

J. L. Patton, Ralph, Friday after 2nd Monday in February, Friday after 2nd Monday in May, Friday after 2nd Monday in August, Friday after 2nd Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

C. M. Crowe, Judge; G. B. Likens, City Attorney; Sam Riley, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month. City Council—J. H. Williams, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; S. C. Cox, Treasurer. Members of Council, T. R. Barnard, W. J. Bean, W. M. Fair, Pen Taylor, W. E. Ellis, E. P. Moore.

School Trustees—J. S. Glenn, chairman; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary; C. M. Barnett, C. M. Crowe and Dr. E. B. Pendleton.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. Virgil Elgin Pastor.

Baptist Church—Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. J. W. Bruner, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m. Elder W. B. Wright pastor.

C. P. Church—Services first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 9:45.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. M., meets first and third Monday night in each month. Owen Hunter, W. M., L. Foreman, Secretary.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. A. M., meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 81, O. E. S., meets second and fourth Monday evening. Mrs. S. A. Anderson, W. M. Miss Lizzie Miller Secretary.

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, No. 110, Knights of Pythias, meets every Tuesday night. J. B. Tappan, C. C. J. Ney Foster, K. of K. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M., meets every first and third Thursday night. R. D. Walker, Commander; L. P. Freeman, Record Keeper.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M., meets every first and third Friday night in each month. Mrs. Attie Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. Lula Pendleton, Lady Record Keeper.

Carpenters and Joiners local No. 181, meets 1st Saturday night in each month. Noah Skaggs, Pres.; W. D. Luce, Sec. Treas.

Acme Lodge No. 339, I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Friday night in each month. W. R. Hedrick Noble Grand. C. M. Barnett Secretary.

Ohio Tribe No. 188, Imp. Order Red Men, meets second and fourth Wednesday night in each month. James C. Bennett, Sachem; A. E. Fale, Chief of Records.

Hartford Camp, W. O. W. No. 202 Consul Commander, Thomas Williams; Clerk, W. C. Wallace.

Freston Morton Post No. 4, G. A. R., meets regular meetings Saturday before the first Monday in each month. Ashford Mills, Commander; J. M. Rogers, Adj.

A. S. OF E.

National Officers: President—M. F. Sharp, Narrows, Ky. Vice President—J. M. Woods, Indianapolis, Ind. Secretary—Treasurer—S. D. Kump, Indianapolis, Ind.

PROFESSIONAL.

Otto C. Martin
Attorney at Law

HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice his profession in this and adjoining counties. Commercial and Criminal Practice a Specialty.

Barnes & Smith
Attorneys at Law

HARTFORD, KY.

Messrs. W. H. Barnes and C. E. Smith announce that they have formed a partnership for the general practice of law, except criminal and divorce cases, Mr. Smith being County Attorney. Mr. Smith is prevented from practicing such cases. Mr. Barnes will individually accept such practice. Offices in Hartford Republican building, Hartford, Ky.

FRANK L. FELIX,
Attorney at Law,

HARTFORD, - KY.

Will practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Criminal practice and Collections a Specialty. Office in the Herald building.

YANCY L. MOSLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

HARTFORD, - KY.

Will practice his profession in all the Courts of Ohio and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Also Notary Public. Office over First National Bank.

KILL THE COUGH
AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's
New Discovery

FOR COUGHS
AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

J. NEY FOSTER
Notary Public

Ohio County

HARTFORD, KY.

All Matters Given Prompt Attention. PENSION AFFIDAVITS A SPECIALTY.

Martin & McKenney

Hartford, Ky.

General Insurance

Life, Accident, Sick
and Fire.

WILL ALSO BOND YOU.

Electric
Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified. FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE. It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

SEEDS!

BUCKEN'S SEEDS SUCCEED!
SPECIAL OFFER:
Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer. Price Collection. Seeds, it varies; Lettuce, 10 kinds; Tomatoes, 10 kinds; Beans, 10 kinds; Peas, 10 kinds; Corn, 10 kinds; Potatoes, 10 kinds; etc. GUARANTEED TO PLEASE. Write to-day; Mention this Paper.

SEND 10 CENTS
to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds postpaid, together with my big instructive, beautiful Seed and Plant Book, telling all about the best varieties of seeds, plants, etc. H. W. Buckee, 1305 BURGESS STREET, ROCKFORD, ILL.

NEAR
MAMMOTH
AVE.
Bowling Green Business University.
Bowling Green, Ky.

DIVORCE RING IS THE FAD

Grass Widows Now Wear a Ring On the Little Finger of the Right Hand.

A new fad in the Chicago divorce colony has been started by Mrs. Martin del Gado Parks, divorced wife of the Board of Supervising Traction Engineers. She explained to friends the significance of a plain fold band ring on her little finger.

"Why, that's a divorce ring," she explained. "I invented it. And now quite a few women are wearing rings like it. Pretty soon everybody will know that a plain ring on the right little finger means its wearer is divorced and the plan of indicating a person's matrimonial status in this way will come into general use."

"It's so economical, too," the divorced woman can have her wedding ring cut down to fit her little finger. "The divorce ring will save a lot of embarrassment. Now acquaintances will not enquire about your husband and old friends who have not heard of your divorce will not embarrass them selves with awkward questions."

Gumption on the Farm.

Many men when in deep trouble fail to find what may be the best way out—consulting the wife. She is your partner, for both profits and losses, and her advice is always worth considering.

When a stormy day comes, spend a few hours looking over the garden seeds for the coming season. See that they are not being affected by dampness nor by excessive heat. The wife may be helping themselves.

One of the biggest mistakes farmers make is in sowing themselves of the amount of grass seed sown to the acre. Of late years seed has been high, and the tendency has been to sow less than was needed to bring a good crop. Better have somewhere else.

The farmer has one thing in his favor—what he knows he knows. There is no chance for a bluff in tilling the soil. Everything shows right up for just what it is worth. If he is a success she can not hide the fact, and if he is a failure the neighbors are quick to know the particulars.

Before planting any large quantity of small grain, grass or clover seed, send a sample to your state experiment station for examination. The seeds of many noxious plants are to be found in impure and unreliable seeds. It is far easier to do this than to eradicate some pestiferous weed that obtains a firm foothold on your farm.

Early rhubarb can be grown in any ordinary soil, thus: When a thaw comes dig up one or more rhubarb clumps from the garden, with considerable soil clinging to the roots, and put them on the cellar floor; the warmer the cellar, the sooner growth begins. Give them a little water occasionally, and await results. Light does not seem to be necessary, for the stalks grow all right in even a dark place.

The party who appeals to the courts for redress is not always in the right. He is prejudiced in his own favor; and, besides, his temper will not allow him to reason as he should. The

"Dr. Miles' Nervine Completely Cured Our Little Boy of Fits."

A family can suffer no greater affliction than to have a child subject to fits or epilepsy. Many a father or mother would give their all to restore such a child to health.

"I am heartily glad to tell you of our little boy who was completely cured of fits. He commenced having them at 10 years of age and had them for four years. I tried three doctors and one specialist but all of them said he could not be cured, but Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills made a complete cure. He is now hale, hearty and gay. It has been three years since he had the last spell. I shall give Dr. Miles' medicines praise wherever I go. You are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit and anyone writing to me I will gladly answer if they enclose stamp for reply."

F. M. BOGUE, Windfall, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is just what it is represented to be, a medicine compounded especially for nervous diseases, such as fits, spasms, St. Vitus' dance, convulsions and epilepsy. These diseases frequently lead to insanity or cause weak minds. Dr. Miles' Nervine has proven most effective in relieving these dreaded maladies.

Sold by all druggists. If the first bottle fails to benefit your money is returned.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

decision of the court for the defendant with costs, does not in the least alter his own opinion, then or thereafter. He feels that he has been wronged. Going to law for fancied wrongs and expecting there to find redress, is an expensive luxury. See a mouse and catch a rat.

Thousands of dollars are wasted in commercial fertilizer every year, not because the fertilizer is not all right, but because we do not know whether the kind we use is the kind our lands need. It is a great study and one that we must make for ourselves. Put in a strip with the fertilizer you have been in the habit of using, and just beside it another without it. This will be worth a great deal more to you than the opinion of some inexperienced agent.

The roller for breaking snow paths has been found one of the great devices to smooth and give open traffic on country thoroughfares. When farmers unite in breaking out roads, two good results are achieved: The roads are made good in short order, and better still, the roads between hearts are improved and made pleasant. Union and co-operation are great factors in bringing in friendly relationships. Co-operative working, selling or buying is often the beginning of a broader, freer, more neighborly life in a community. It leads to doing things for the other fellow, and this never hurts the human heart. We are all prone to narrow into ourselves too much. If our community life is at low ebb, call the neighbors together and form a union for some purpose—From February Farm Journal.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,
Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Wonderful Offer.

Read the Big Offer of The Republican on another page of this issue wherein you can get this paper, The Farmer & Stockman and the Peoples Popular Monthly, one year each, and a full size 16x20 crayon enlargement ALL for \$2.05.

Work Brought Exhaustion.

Adel, Ga.—"For three years" writes Mrs. C. J. Rentz, "I suffered with female troubles. When I would lie down, I could hardly breathe. I could not do any work without being exhausted. I took Cardui according to directions, and now I can do all my work, and do not suffer at all." Cardui has brought health and happiness to thousands of weak women. It acts on the cause of Women's back aching, made life worth living, and filled my home with joy and happiness, headaches, nervousness, dragging sensations, weakness and misery. It relieves. It cures. Try it.

For only \$2.05 you can get The Hartford Republican, The Farmer & Stockman, The Peoples Monthly one year each and a full size 16x20 crayon enlargement. Fill out the coupon which appears in this paper.

Saved Her Own Life.

Tecumseh, Okla.—"I believe," says Mrs. Eliza Epperson, of this place, "that if it hadn't been for Cardui, I would have been dead to-day. Before I began using Cardui, I suffered from pains in the head, shoulders, back side, limbs and the lower part of my body. Cardui helped me more than anything, and I am now in better health, since taking it, than for four years." Nobody can deny that the best tonic a woman can take is a tonic for women—Cardui. Please try it.

"Good Housekeeping" is one of the most popular magazines of today. The price for one year is \$1.50. Send your order to J. Noy Foster Magazine Agency, Hartford, Ky.

The Trials of a Traveler.

"I am a traveling salesman," writes E. E. Youngs, E. Berkshire, Vt., "and was often troubled with constipation and indigestion till I began to use Dr. King's New Life Pills, which I have found an excellent remedy." For all stomach, liver or kidney troubles they are unequalled. Only 25 cents at all druggists.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN LEMONS

Protection and Competition Have Developed an American Industry.

(Capital Hill (Okla.) Capital.)

This week I pulled a little leaflet from a crate of California lemons and to my great pleasure extracted from it the following splendid object lesson on Protection:

The use of lemons are rapidly multiplying and increasing. They are now a household necessity both for culinary and medical purposes. As Dr. Wiley, the famous expert, said: "They are necessary for the health of the people."

California growers have conquered a desert to produce this fruit. They are producing now 7,000 carloads annually, about one-half the amount consumed in this country. This increasing production has provoked sharp competition with the importers of Sicily lemons and has greatly reduced the prices of former years.

Without this competition, these importers would have a close monopoly and could fix prices by diverting their fruit to European countries.

The government has recognized the value of the industry by a protective duty to equalize the \$2 a day paid for labor in this country with the 50 cents paid in Sicily.

For the consumer it seems a satisfactory article at gradually decreasing prices. As the California lemon must be sold in America, it follows that when the supply equals the demand, prices will decrease, as is shown by the history of orange prices, which have decreased a dollar a box in ten years.

Forty-five patriotic States are paying California labor \$2 a day in order to develop that State into a useful place of habitation rather than pay Sicilians 50 cents a day.

It has produced better and cheaper lemons.

Yet those insurgents out there in California have been howling for Tariff reform.

Suppose the forty-five consuming States should head the demand by cutting down the Tariff on lemons. Only a few years back, the farmers of the Middle West were organizing a Tariff reform movement, and it had become strong enough to influence the Congress while considering the Payne bill and they put cowhides on the free list.

Caught in the Rain.

Douglasville, Tex.—"Five years ago, away, Cardui has stopped my suffering. I was caught in the rain at the wrong time," writes Edna Rutherford, of Douglasville, "and from that time, was taken with dumb chills and fevers, and suffered more than I can tell. I tried everything that I thought would help, and had four doctors, but got no relief. I took Cardui, the woman's tonic. Now, I feel better than in many months." Cardui does one thing and does it well. That's the secret of its 50 years of success. Try Cardui.

No ads.; No Business.

Advertising is the announcement or heralding of anything by any method of communication says Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., the well-known advertising expert.

The terms advertising and announcements are synonymous, although the word announcement may seem to be more ethical and refer more largely to professional advertising, while advertising broadly covers everything.

The entire produce of the printing press is advertising, except the production of those things, like books, which are sold for a price and as mere commodities.

Commercially speaking, advertising covers every method of trade-getting and trade-stimulation, except the duties performed by the salesman, and even a part of his work is not outside of broad advertising.

Although advertising, as a business commodity and necessity, has been recognized but a few hundred years, advertising began with business, for without advertising there could have been no business.

The most liberal and the best advertising will not help to sell goods unless the goods and selling conditions are right.

Advertising, powerful as it is, is worthless except in connection with other business conditions, and no one business condition is of any value unless it works in harmony with other conditions.

Advertising is simply an accomplice before the fact, something which assists the salesman and the goods themselves in the consumption of sales, something which makes it possible or easier for the merchant to sell what he has for sale, something

which helps to bring possible or probable customers to the goods.

One reason why it took so long for the merchant to appreciate the value of advertising was because he attempted to force advertising to do what it could do and what nothing else could do.

Every business man, advertiser, every professional man, advertiser, even those who claim that they don't.

Anything which connects the public with the dealer in goods or brains is advertising, and without this something which connects seller and buyer there would be no sales, even of necessities, for unwritten law no other kind of advertising is necessary for the connection between the hungry man and the food he needs. Therefore, all men advertise.

Indian Killed on Track.

Near Rochelle, Ill., an Indian went to sleep on a railroad track and was killed by the fast express. He paid for his carelessness with his life. Often it is that way when people neglect coughs and colds. Don't risk your life when prompt use of Dr. King's New Discovery will cure them and so prevent a dangerous throat or lung trouble. "It completely cured me in a short time, of a terrible cough that followed a severe attack of Grip," writes J. R. Watts, Floydada, Tex., "and I regained 15 pounds in weight that I had lost." Quick, safe, reliable and guaranteed. 50c an \$1.00. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

All kinds of telephones and switchboards repaired, and new parts furnished when needed, by A. E. Pate, Hartford, Ky.

Her Life a Burden.

Ratcliff, Tex.—In a letter from Ratcliff, Mrs. Mattie Campbell says, "My health was very bad. I suffered untold misery every month, and at times I wished for death to end my suffering, for life was a burden to me. I tried Cardui, and it helped me right piness." If you suffer as Mrs. Campbell did, Cardui will certainly help you, as it did her. Why not try it?

BOOKKEEPING
Business, Phonography
TYPEWRITING and
TELEGRAPHY
WILBUR R. SMITH BUSINESS COLLEGE
Its President has years of experience in mercantile and banking business, also 22 years educating 10,000 young men and women for success. Enter now. Address WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

A BLOOD MEDICINE WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

Recently it has been definitely proven by experiments on animals that alcohol lowers the germicidal power of the body and that alcohol paralyzes the white corpuscles of the blood and renders them unable to take up and destroy disease germs. Disease germs cause the death of over one-half of the human race.

A blood medicine, made entirely without alcohol, which is a pure glyceric extract of roots, such as bloodroot, Queen's root, Golden Seal root, Mandrake and Stone root, has been extensively used by druggists for the past forty years as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the refreshing influence of this extract is like Nature's influence—blood is the tonic which gives life to the blood—the vital fires of the body burn brightly and their increased activity consumes the tissue rubbish which accumulates in the winter.

Dr. R. C. Hayes, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and physician of large experience and authority, writes: "I have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for many years, and I can say that it is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all diseases of the blood and the system."

Dr. R. C. Hayes, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and physician of large experience and authority, writes: "I have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for many years, and I can say that it is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all diseases of the blood and the system."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate liver and bowels.

GILLESPIE BROS.

W. H. & J. F. GILLESPIE
Proprietors

BLACKSMITHING AND REPAIR WORK

Horseshoeing a Specialty.

Hartford, - Ky.

JAMES & CO., First Class Liveryman Centertown, - Kentucky.

Prompt Attention and Good Service.
TRANSFER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

SEND YOUR BOY

MATHENEY & BATTS Vanderbilt Training School FOR BOYS ELKTON, KY.

A limited, select school for boys. Faculty of college-trained men. Our patronage has come from several Southern States. Twenty-four different towns in Western Kentucky represented this year.

Electric Lights, Steam Heat, Hot and Cold Baths.

Extremely healthful location. \$4,000.00 recently spent on improvements. NO SALOONS IN THE TOWN OR COUNTY. Moral surroundings excellent. UNEXCELLED AS A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Nineteenth Year Begins September 6, 1911

Write for catalogue. Address all communications to

Desk "B" MATHENEY & BATTS.

COL. ROOSEVELT OUTLINES VIEWS ON LEGISLATION

Ex-President's Address Before
the Ohio Constitutional
Convention.

POWER OF PEOPLE SUPREME

IN EFFECT HE ADVOCATES MODIFIED FORM

Imperative to Exercise Proper Control and Supervision Over Big as Well as Small Business—Interests of Wage-Worker Must Be Looked After—For Genuine Equality of Opportunity—Rights of Man of More Importance Than the Rights of Property—Direct Nominations by the People Advocated.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21.—In his address before the Ohio constitutional convention, in session here, ex-President Roosevelt spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. President, and Members of the Ohio Constitutional Convention:

I am profoundly sensible of the honor you have done me in asking me to address you. You are engaged in the fundamental work of self-government; you are engaged in framing a constitution under and in accordance with which the people are to get and to do justice and absolutely to rule themselves. No representative body can have a higher task. To carry it through successfully there is need to combine practical common sense of most hard-headed kind with a spirit of lofty idealism. Without idealism your work will be but a sordid makeshift; and without the hard-headed common sense the idealism will be either wasted or worse than wasted.

I shall not try to speak to you of matters of detail. I cannot touch upon them all; the subject is too vast and the time too limited; if any one of you cares to know my views of these matters which I do not today discuss, I will gladly send him a copy of the speeches I made in 1910, which I think cover most of the ground.

I believe in pure democracy. With Lincoln, I hold that "this country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it." We progressives believe that the people have the right, the power, and the duty to protect themselves and their own welfare; that human rights are supreme over all other rights; that wealth should be the servant, not the master, of the people. We believe that unless representative government does absolutely represent the people it is not representative government at all. We test the worth of all men and all measures by asking how they contribute to the welfare of the men, women and children of whom this nation is composed. We are engaged in one of the great battles of the age-long contest waged against privilege on behalf of the common welfare. We hold it a prime duty of the people to free our government from the control of money in politics. For this purpose we advocate, not as ends in themselves, but as weapons in the hands of the people, all governmental devices which will make the representatives of the people more easily and certainly responsible to the people's will.

Constitution and the People.

I am emphatically a believer in constitutionalism, and because of this fact I no less emphatically protest against any theory that would make of the Constitution a means of thwarting instead of securing the absolute right of the people to rule themselves and to provide for their own social and industrial well-being. All constitutions, those of the states no less than that of the nation, are designed, and must be interpreted and administered, so as to fit human rights. Lincoln so interpreted and administered the national Constitution. Buchanan attempted to reverse, attempted to fit human rights to, and limit them by, the Constitution. It was Buchanan who treated the courts as a fetish, who protested against and condemned all criticism of the judges for unjust and unrighteous decisions, and upheld the Constitution as an instrument for the protection of privilege and of vested wrong. It was Lincoln who appealed to the people against the judges when the judges went wrong, who advocated and secured what was practically the recall of the Dred Scott decision, and who treated the Constitution as a living force for righteousness. We stand for applying the Constitution to the issues of today as Lincoln applied it to the issues of his day.

Duty of Public Servants.

"I hold it to be the duty of every public servant, and of every man who in public or in private life holds a position of leadership in thought or action, to endeavor honestly and fearlessly to guide his fellow-countrymen to right decisions; but I emphatically dissent from the view that it is either wise or necessary to try to de-

vise methods which under the Constitution will automatically prevent the people from deciding for themselves what governmental action they deem just and proper. . . . Constitution-makers should make it clear beyond shadow of doubt that the people in their legislative capacity have the power to enact into law any measure they deem necessary for the betterment of social and industrial conditions. The wisdom of framing any particular law of this kind is a proper subject of debate; but the power of the people to enact the law should not be subject to debate. To hold the contrary view is to be false to the cause of the people, to the cause of American democracy.

Aim of Good Government.

The ends of good government in our democracy are to secure by genuine popular rule a high average of moral and material well-being among our citizens. It has been well said that in the past we have paid attention only to the accumulation of prosperity, and that from henceforth we must pay equal attention to the proper distribution of prosperity. This is true. The only prosperity worth having is that which affects the mass of the people. I hold it to be our duty to see that the wage-worker, the small producer, the ordinary consumer, shall get their fair share of the benefit of business prosperity. But it either is or ought to be evident to every one that business has to prosper before anybody can get any benefit from it. Therefore I hold that he is the real progressive, that he is the genuine champion of the people, who endeavors to shape the policy alike of the nation and of the several states so as to encourage legitimate and honest business at the same time that he wars against all crookedness and injustice and unfairness and tyranny in the business world (for of course we can only get business put on a basis of permanent prosperity when the element of injustice is taken out of it.) This is the reason why I have for so many years insisted, as regards our national government, that it is both futile and mischievous to endeavor to correct the evils of big business by an attempt to restore business conditions as they were in the middle of the last century, before railways and telegraphs had rendered larger business organizations both inevitable and desirable.

What is needed is, first, the recognition that modern business conditions have come to stay, in so far as at least as these conditions mean that business must be done in larger units, and then the cool-headed and resolute determination to introduce an effective method of regulating big corporations so as to help legitimate business as an incident to thoroughly and completely safeguarding the interests of the people as a whole. We are a business people. The tillers of the soil, the wage-workers, the business men—these are the three big and vitally important divisions of our population. The welfare of each division is vitally necessary to the welfare of the people as a whole. The great mass of business is either small or of moderate size. The middle-sized business men form an element of strength which is of literally incalculable value to the nation. Taken as a class, they are among our best citizens. They have not been seekers after enormous fortunes; they have been moderately and justly prosperous, by reason of dealing fairly with their customers, competitors, and employees. The average business man of this type is, as a rule, a leading citizen of his community, foremost in everything that tells for its betterment, a man whom his neighbors look up to and respect; he is in no sense dangerous to his community, just because he is an integral part of his community, bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh. His life fibers are intertwined with the life fibers of his fellow citizens. Yet nowadays many men of this kind, when they come to make necessary trade agreements with one another, find themselves in danger of becoming unwitting transgressors of the law, and are at a loss to know what the law forbids and what it permits. This is all wrong. There should be a fixed governmental policy, a policy which shall clearly define and punish wrong-doing, and shall give in advance full information to any man as to just what he can and just what he cannot legally and properly do.

Control of "Big Business."

So much for the small business man and the middle-sized business man. Now for big business. It is imperative to exercise over big business a control and supervision which is unnecessary as regards small business. All business must be conducted under the law, and all business men, big or little, must act justly. But a wicked big interest is necessarily more dangerous to the community than a wicked little interest. "Big business" in the past has been responsible for much of the special privilege which must be unsparingly cut out of our national life. I do not believe in making mere size of and by itself criminal. The mere fact of size, however, does unquestionably carry the potentiality of such grave wrong-doing that there should be by law provision made for the strict supervision and regulation of these great industrial concerns doing an interstate business, much as we now regulate the transportation agencies which are engaged in interstate business. The anti-trust law does good in so far as it can be invoked against combinations which really are monopolies or which restrict production or which artificially raise prices. But in so far as its workings are uncertain, or as it threatens corporations which have been guilty of anti-social conduct, it does harm. Moreover, it cannot by itself accomplish more than a trifling part of the

governmental regulation of big business which is needed. The nation and the states must co-operate in this matter. Among the states that have entered this field Wisconsin has taken a leading place. Following Senator La Follette, a number of practical workers and thinkers in Wisconsin have turned that state into an experimental laboratory of wise governmental action in aid of social and industrial justice. They have initiated the kind of progressive government which means not merely the preservation of true democracy, but the extension of the principle of true democracy into industrialism as well as into politics. One prime reason why the state has been so successful in this policy lies in the fact that it has done justice to corporations precisely as it has exacted justice from them. . . . Not only as a matter of justice, but in our own interest, we should scrupulously respect the rights of honest and decent business and should encourage it where its activities make, as they often do make, for the common good. It is for the advantage of all of us when business prospers. Our demand is that big business give the people a square deal and that the people give a square deal to any man engaged in big business who honestly endeavors to do what is right and proper.

On the other hand, any corporation, big or little, which has gained its position by unfair methods and by interference with the rights of others, which has raised prices or limited output in improper fashion and been guilty of demoralizing and corrupt practices, should not only be broken up, but it should be made the business of some competent governmental body by constant supervision to see that it does not come together again. save under such strict control as to insure the community against all danger of a repetition of the bad conduct. The chief trouble with big business has arisen from the fact that big business has so often refused to abide by the principle of the square deal; the opposition which I personally have encountered from big business has in every case arisen not because I did not give a square deal but because I did.

Proper Governmental Control.

All business into which the element of monopoly in any way or degree enters, and where it proves in practice impossible totally to eliminate this element of monopoly, should be carefully supervised, regulated and controlled by governmental authority; and such control should be exercised by administrative, rather than by judicial, officers. No effort should be made to destroy a big corporation merely because it is big, merely because it has shown itself a peculiarly efficient business instrument. But we should not fear, if necessary, to bring the regulation of big corporations to the point of controlling conditions so that the wage-worker shall have a wage more than sufficient to cover the bare cost of living, and hours of labor not so excessive as to wreck his strength by the strain of unending toil and leave him unfit to do his duty as a good citizen of the community. Where regulation by competition (which is, of course, preferable) proves insufficient, we should not shrink from bringing governmental regulation to the point of control of monopoly prices if it should ever become necessary to do so, just as in exceptional cases railway rates are now regulated. . . .

We grudge no man a fortune which represents his own power and sagacity exercised with entire regard to the welfare of his fellows. We have only praise for the business man whose business success comes as an incident to doing good work for his fellows. But we should shape conditions that a fortune shall be obtained only in honorable fashion, in such fashion that its gaining represents benefit to the community.

In a word, then, our fundamental purpose must be to secure genuine equality of opportunity. No man should receive a dollar unless that dollar has been fairly earned. Every dollar received should represent a dollar's worth of service rendered. No watering of stocks should be permitted; and it can be prevented only by close governmental supervision of all stock issues, so as to prevent over-capitalization. . . .

We stand for the rights of property, but we stand even more for the rights of man. We will protect the rights of the wealthy man, but we maintain that he holds his wealth subject to the general right of the community to regulate its business use as the public welfare requires.

We also maintain that the nation and the several states have the right to regulate the terms and conditions of labor, which is the chief element of wealth, directly in the interest of the common good. You, framers of this constitution, be careful so to frame it that under it the people shall leave themselves free to do whatever is necessary in order to help the farmers of the state to get for themselves and their wives and children not only the benefits of better farming but also those of better business methods and better conditions of life on the farm. Moreover, shape your constitutional action so that the people will be able through their legislative bodies, or, failing that, by direct popular vote, to provide workmen's compensation acts, to regulate the hours of labor for children and for women, to provide for their safety while at work, and to prevent overwork or work under hygienic or unsafe conditions.

To Secure Best Results.

So much for the ends of government; and I have, of course, merely sketched in outline what the ends should be. Now for the machinery by which these ends are to be achieved; and here again I remember I only sketch in outline and do not for a mo-

ment pretend to work out in detail the methods of achieving your purposes. Let me at the outset urge upon you to remember that, while machinery is important, it is easy to overestimate its importance; and, moreover, that each community has the absolute right to determine for itself what that machinery shall be, subject only to the fundamental law of the nation as expressed in the Constitution of the United States. . . . In the first place, I believe in the short ballot. You cannot get good service from the public servant if you cannot see him, and there is no more effective way of hiding him than by mixing him up with a multitude of others so that they are none of them important enough to catch the eye of the average, workaday citizen. The professional politician and the professional lobbyist thrive most rankly under a system which provides a multitude of elective officers, of such divided responsibility and of such obscurity that the public knows, and can know, but little as to their duties and the way they perform them. The people have nothing whatever to fear from giving any public servant power so long as they retain their own power to hold him accountable for his use of the power they have delegated to him.

I believe in providing for direct nominations by the people, including therein direct preferential primaries for the election of delegates to the national nominating conventions.

I believe in the election of United States senators by direct vote. Just as actual experience convinced our people that presidents should be elected (as they now are in practice, although not in theory) by direct vote of the people instead of by direct vote through an untrammelled electoral college, so actual experience has convinced us that senators should be elected by direct vote of the people instead of indirectly through the various legislatures.

I believe in the initiative and the referendum, which should be used not to destroy representative government, but to correct it whenever it becomes misrepresentative. Here again I am concerned not with theories but with actual facts. If in any state the people are themselves satisfied with their present representative system, then it is of course their right to keep that system unchanged; and it is nobody's business but theirs. But in actual practice it has been found in very many states that legislative bodies have not been responsive to the popular will. Therefore I believe that the state should provide for the possibility of direct popular action in order to make good such legislative failure.

Wisconsin Method Praised.

In a recent speech Governor McGovern of Wisconsin has described the plan which has been there adopted. Under this plan the effort to obtain the law is first to be made through the legislature, the bill being pushed as far as it will go; so that the details of the proposed measure may be threshed over in actual legislative debate. This gives opportunity to perfect it in form and invites public scrutiny. Then, if the legislature fails to enact it, it can be enacted by the people on their own initiative, taken at least four months before election. Moreover, where possible, the question actually to be voted on by the people should be made as simple as possible. In short, I believe that the initiative and referendum should be used not as substitutes for representative government, but as methods of making such government really representative. Give the legislature an entirely free hand; and then provide by the initiative and referendum that the people shall have power to reverse or supplement the work of the legislature should it ever become necessary.

As to the recall, I do not believe that there is any great necessity for it as regards short-term elective officers. On abstract grounds I was originally inclined to be hostile to it. I know of one case where it was actually used with mischievous results. On the other hand, in three cases in municipalities on the Pacific coast which have come to my knowledge it was used with excellent results. I believe it should be generally provided, but with such restrictions as will make it available only when there is a widespread and genuine public feeling among a majority of the voters.

There remains the question of the recall of judges. One of the ablest jurists in the United States, a veteran in service to the people, recently wrote me as follows on this subject:

"There are two causes of the agitation for the recall as applied to judges. First, the administration of justice has withdrawn from life and become artificial and technical. The recall is not so much a recall of judges from office as it is a recall of the administration of justice back to life, so that it shall become, as it ought to be, the most efficient of all agencies for making this earth a better place to live in. Judges have set their rules above life. Like the Pharisees of old, they said, 'The people be accursed, they know not the law' (that is our rule). Courts have repeatedly defeated the aroused moral sentiment of a whole commonwealth. Take the example of the St. Louis hoodlars. Their guilt was plain, and in the main confessed. The whole state was aroused and outraged. By an instinct that goes to the very foundation of all social order they demanded that the guilty be punished. The hoodlars were convicted, but the supreme court of Missouri, never questioning their guilt, set their conviction aside upon purely technical grounds. The same thing occurred in California. It is to recall the administration of justice back from such practices that the recent agitation has arisen.

"Second, by the abuse of the power to declare laws unconstitutional the courts have become a lawmaking, instead of a law-enforcing, agency. Here again the settled will of society to correct confessed evils has been set at naught by those who place metaphysics above life. It is the courts, not the constitutions, that are at fault. It is only by the process which James Russell Lowell, when answering the critics of Lincoln, called 'pettifoggery' the constitution, that constitutions which were designed to protect society can thus be made to defeat the common good. Here again the recall is a recall of the administration of justice back from academical refinements to social service."

There is one kind of recall in which I very earnestly believe, and the immediate adoption of which I urge. There are sound reasons for being cautious about the recall of a good judge who has rendered an unwise and improper decision. Every public servant, no matter how valuable, and not omitting Washington or Lincoln or Marshall, at times makes mistakes. Therefore we should be cautious about recalling the judge, and we should be cautious about interfering in any way with the judge in decisions which he makes in the ordinary course as between individuals. But when a judge decides a constitutional question, when he decides what the people as a whole can or cannot do, the people should have the right to recall that decision if they think it wrong. We should hold the judiciary in all respect; but it is both absurd and degrading to make a fetish of a judge or of any one else.

Lincoln actually applied in successful fashion the principle of the recall in the Dred Scott case. He denounced the Supreme court for that iniquitous decision in language much stronger than I have ever used in criticizing any court, and appealed to the people to recall the decision—the word "recall" in this connection was not then known, but the phrase exactly describes what he advocated. He was successful, the people took his view, and the decision was practically recalled. It became a dead letter without the need of any constitutional amendment.

The Law and the State.

Under our federal system the remedy for a wrong such as Abraham Lincoln described is difficult. But the remedy is not difficult in a state. What the Supreme court of the nation decides to be law binds both the national and the state courts and all the people within the boundaries of the nation. But the decision of a state court on a constitutional question should be subject to revision by the people of the state. Again and again in the past justice has been scandalously obstructed by state courts declaring state laws in conflict with the Federal Constitution, although the Supreme court of the nation had even decided in a contrary sense. When the supreme court of the state declares a given statute unconstitutional because in conflict with the state or the National Constitution, its opinion should be subject to revision by the people themselves. Such an opinion ought always to be treated with great respect by the people, and unquestionably in the majority of cases would be accepted and followed by them. But actual experience has shown the vital need of the people reserving to themselves the right to pass upon such opinion. If it is sustained well and good. If not, then the popular verdict is to be accepted as final, the decision is to be treated as reversed, and the construction of the Constitution definitely decided—subject only to action by the Supreme court of the United States.

Many eminent lawyers who more or less frankly disbelieve in our entire American system of government for, by, and of the people violently antagonize this proposal. They believe, and sometimes assert, that the American people are not fitted for popular government, and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary "independent of the majority or of all the people," that there must be no appeal to the people from the decision of a court in any case; and that therefore the judges are to be established as sovereign rulers over the people. I take absolute issue with all those who hold such a position. I regard it as a complete negation of our whole system of government; and if it became the dominant position in this country, it would mean the absolute upsetting of both the rights and the rule of the people. If the American people are not fit for popular government, and if they should of right be the servants and not the masters of the men whom they themselves put in office, then Lincoln's work was wasted and the whole system of government upon which this great democratic republic rests is a failure. I believe, on the contrary, with all my heart that the American people are fit for complete self-government, and that, in spite of all our failings and shortcomings, we of this republic have more nearly realized than any other people on earth the ideal of justice attained through genuine popular rule.

People Fundamentally Right.

I do not say that the people are infallible. But I do say that our whole history shows that the American people are more often sound in their decisions than is the case with any of the governmental bodies to whom, for their convenience, they have delegated portions of their power. If this is not so, then there is no justification for the existence of our government; and if it is so, then there is no justification for refusing to give the people the real, not merely the nominal, ultimate decision on questions of constitutional law.

A decision rendered but a few months ago by the court of appeals of my own state, the state of New York, declared unconstitutional the workmen's compensation act. In their decision the judges admitted the wrong and the suffering caused by the practices against which the law was aimed. They admitted that other civilized nations had abolished these wrongs and practices. But they took the ground that the Constitution of the United States, instead of being an instrument to secure justice, had been ingeniously devised absolutely to prevent justice. They insisted that the clause in the Constitution which forbade the taking of property without due process of law forbade the effort which had been made in the law to distribute among all the partners in an enterprise the effects of the injuries to life or limb of a wage-worker. In other words, they insisted that the Constitution had permanently cursed our people with impotence to right wrong, and had perpetuated a cruel iniquity; for cruel iniquity is not too harsh a term to use in describing the law which, in the event of such an accident, binds the whole burden of crippling disaster on the shoulders least able to bear it—the shoulders of the crippled man himself, or the dead man's helpless wife and children. No anarchist orator, raving against the Constitution, ever framed an indictment to it so severe as these worthy and well-meaning judges must be held to have framed if their reasoning be accepted as true. But, as a matter of fact, their reasoning was unsound, and was as repugnant to every sound defender of the Constitution as to every believer in justice and righteousness. In effect, their decision was that we could not remedy these wrongs unless we amended the Constitution (not the constitution of the state, but the Constitution of the nation) by saying that property could be taken without due process of law! It seems incredible that any one should be willing to take such a position. It is a position that has been condemned over and over again by the wisest and most far-seeing courts. In its essence it was reversed by the decision of state courts in states like Washington and Iowa, and by the Supreme court of the nation in a case but a few weeks old.

According to one of the highest judges then and now on the Supreme court of the nation, we had lived for a hundred years under a Constitution which permitted a national income tax, until suddenly by one vote the Supreme court reversed its previous decisions for a century, and said that for a century we had been living under a wrong interpretation of the Constitution (that is, under a wrong Constitution), and therefore in effect established a new Constitution which we are now laboriously trying to amend so as to get it back to the Constitution that for a hundred years everybody, including the Supreme court, thought it to be. When I was president, we passed a National Workmen's Compensation act. Under it a railway man named Howard, I think, was killed in Tennessee, and his widow sued for damages. Congress had done all it could to provide the right, but the court stepped in and decreed that congress had failed. Three of the judges took the extreme position that there was no way in which congress could secure the helpless widow and children against suffering, and that the man's blood and the blood of all similar men when spilled should forever cry aloud in vain for justice. This seems a strong statement, but it is far less strong than the actual facts; and I have difficulty in making the statement with any degree of modification. The nine justices of the Supreme court on this question split into five fragments. One man, ex-Justice Moody, in his opinion stated the case in its broadest way and demanded justice for Howard, on grounds that would have meant that in all similar cases thereafter justice and not injustice should be done. Yet the court, by a majority of one, decided as I do not for one moment believe the court would have decided, and not only perpetuated a lamentable injustice in the case of the man himself, but set a standard of injustice for all similar cases. Here again I ask you not to think of the mere legal formalism, but to think of the great immutable principles of justice, the great immutable principles of right and wrong, and to ponder what it means to men dependent for their livelihood, and to the women and children dependent upon these men, when the courts of the land deny them the justice to which they are entitled.

Now, gentlemen, in closing, and in thanking you for your courtesy, let me add one word. Keep clearly in view what are the fundamental ends of government. I hope that not only you and I but all our people may ever remember that while good laws are necessary, while it is necessary to have the right kind of governmental machinery, yet that the all-important matter is to have the right kind of man behind the law. A good Constitution, and good laws under the Constitution, and fearless and upright officials to administer the laws—all these are necessary; but the prime requisite in our national life is, and must always be, the possession by the average citizen of the right kind of character. Our aim must be the moralization of the individual, of the government, of the people as a whole. We desire the moralization not only of political conditions but of industrial conditions, so that every force in the community, individual and collective, may be directed toward securing for the average man, and average woman, a higher and better and fuller life, in the things of the body no less than those of the mind and the soul.